THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 4TH JUNE.

A LOCAL CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* gives the following harrowing account of the deportation of Dr. Aghorenath Chattopadhya from Hyderabad:

On Sunday evening last the doctor was at his house in conversation with some twenty or thirty persons, members of the Committee appointed to petition the Viceroy against the Chanda Railway scheme, when suddenly a body of Police, under the Inspector-General Rustum Ali Khan, and a party of Arabs appeared on the scene, and asked which of those asembled was Dr. Aghore Nath. The doctor rose and went forward, saying "I am Dr. Aghore Nath." He was then shown a paper, and told that on its authority he was to accompany them to the railway station. The doctor, who was bareheaded, asked to be allowed to get his turban when he was told that there was no time for this. His request to see his wife (who is in a very delicate state of health) was denied him; his children, who were sent out by the mother to wish their father good bye, were not allowed to go near him, and he was taken off to the station and there made to wait till [illegible] 10 P. M. when the Madras train started. Here he was unceremoniously put into a second class compartment with eleven valiant members of the Nizam's Police as an escort! His friends at the station were not allowed to go near him to say good-bye, and one of them, who asked that the doctor might be put into a first-class carriage, was told there was no money for the purpose, as eleven Policemen had to escort him. This gentleman, on offering to pay the difference between second and first-class fares for the whole party, was told "hookum naheen hai' On the carriages drawing up at the station platform, the Police in a very rough manner ordered the doctor to enter the compartment in which he was to travel. The doctor, who retained his presence of mind throughout and behaved with great self-possession, turned to those assembled on the platform, and said, "Gentlemen, you will please bear witness that I do not enter this carriage willingly, but that I am compelled to do so. Major Dobbs, the Judicial Superintendent of the Railway, who happened to be present on the platform, was revealed to by the doctor for protection as a Native British subject and landed proprietor in Bengal. Major Dobbs [illegible] inability to interfere, the doctor being in charge of the Nizams Police, but promised that a faithful report of the circumstance would be made to the British Resident next morning. The affair when mentioned to me seemed so utterly incredible, that I thought the whole thing was a gross exaggeration, but careful inquiries made from eye-witnesses to the whole transaction only tend to fully corroborate this sad ending of the career of a useful and efficient Government servant. That a person of Dr. Aghore Nath's high educational and scientific attainments shou'd have been treated with so much ignominy and so little consideration seems inexplicable. His fault after all was only a very grave misconception of his position and duty as a Government servant, for which dismissal and an order to quit Hyderabad would have been a sufficiently severe punishment without the indignity having been added of being sent away as a criminal, and that, too of so desperate a character as to require an escort of eleven Policemen! His sudden removal at this time enlists the more sympathy, owing to the fact of his wife being in a very delicate state of health and requiring the support of her husband's presence and company; and it must be particularly painful to her to have had her husband torn away from her at such a time without one moment's warning or preparation, hurried away only in the clothes he stood in, when there was no necessity for any such hurry as he was detained at Wadi, the terminal station of the Nizam's State Railway, virtually a prisoner from 6 A. M. till 3 P. M. when the Madras mail to Bombay is due and by which he was sent on to Sholapore.

We hope the Government of India will take notice of the circumstances under which Dr. Aghorenath was deported from Hyderabad.

SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT thus concludes a letter against the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill:

I will merely observe that I regard it as a measure which was not, and is not, demanded by any genuine native sentiment that it is likely to cause serious embarrassment to those native functionaries who may be entrusted with the new powers; that it is not, and will not be, necessary for administrative reasons; that it has excited and, if it be persisted in, will excite in the future, very mischievous race antipathies; that the immunity of which it proposes to deprive our countrymen in India is not in any way more invidious than certain other immunities which have been, and always will be, awarded under our laws to particular classes of natives; and lastly, that it is part of a policy which tends to weaken those sentiments of respect and deference with which the natives of India have hitherto regarded their English rulers—a policy which as widely differs from the policy of Elphinstone and Munro as it does from the policy of the statesman who, when passing the Act of 1870, emphatically declared that "it should never be forgotten, and there should never be any hesitation in laying down the principle, that it is one of our first duties towards the people of India to guard the safety of our own dominion.

Ettu Brute!

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY has made peace with the local public about local time, *vide* the following Resolution:

The Chamber of Commerce should be informed that in directing that from December 1st, 1881, Madras or Indian time should be kept in all offices under the control of Government and should be held to be the official time for all purposes, the object which the Governor in Council had in view was to obviate the inconvenience arising from the keeping of two times—the local and the Indian mean time. In the United Kingdom Greenwich time has for many years been universally adopted, and it was hoped that in the same way Madras time might in this Presidency be generally followed. The Governor in Council trusted that by consulting the Chamber of Commerce who reported in favour of the principle he had secured the concurrence of the mercantile community of Bombay. As, however, it is now clear that the public of Bombay are not prepared to follow the example of Government in the matter of the adoption of Indian mean time and prefer to adhere to the local time, the Governor in Council feels that he will be consulting the public convenience by reverting to local time in the city and island of Bombay, and orders will accordingly be issued to the effect that from the 1st proximo local time shall be kept in all offices under the control of Government in the city and island of Bombay and shall be there held to be the official time for all purposes.

All's well that ends well!

WE HAVE RECEIVED the *Voice of India* for May. We give the following extracts from its summary of the month. The editor thus reviews the criticisms on the Jurisdiction Bill:

Our extracts this month on the subject of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill show a further improvement in tone and a decided advance on the previous number in the use of facts and arguments. The question has been evidently more closely studied by the majority of native papers. Perhaps the greatest stress is laid on the points that the Bill is a legitimate outcome of the policy hitherto pursued in this country by successive administrations. Attention is also called repeatedly and in a variety of ways to Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858. The Native Press of India wants little more than that the general administration of the country be carried on on the principles of the great charter. To come to details, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* does not think much of the measure under consideration, and sorrowfully refers to several other political disabilities which have retarded the true progress of the Indians as a nation. The *Mahratta*, the *Kesari*, and other journals take a similar view of the matter; and they add that, though in itself a small matter, the Bill has assumed the importance now allowed it on all hands on account of the great principle involved. The *Behar Herald*, the *People's Friend*, and others refute the argument as to the Englishman's birthright. Lord Salisbury is reminded that India is not a Foreign Power in relation to England, such as Turkey, China, and other distinctly foreign countries are, and that Indian tribunals are established and worked on English models and under English rule itself. The *Native Opinion*, the *Loke Mitra*, and other contemporaries feel reassured by the reversion of feeling in England on the subject. They hope for the best now that the question is being properly understood by the British public. The *Subdoh Patrika* pointedly asks the opponents why they agitate so violently against the Bill when according to their own showing, it is so insignificant a measure? The *Bengalee* leaves the decision to the sense of justice of the rulers. The *Liberal* is bitterly outspoken in its criticism of Lord Salisbury's speech in the Upper House, and wants to know if, after a century of enlightened rule, the British Government is going to administer justice in India in the spirit of the Code of Manu! The *Indian Spectator*, the *Indian Empire*, and other papers support the measure on grounds of economy, administrative convenience and the contentment of the educated classes. The *Brahmo Public Opinion* sees no room for a compromise in the matter, which it thinks, will prove as distasteful to Natives as to Europeans. The *Deenabandhu* disposes of the question as to the security of European life and property in the mofussil by referring to the friendly terms on which European missionaries live in the interior with the native inhabitants. The *East* urges the necessity of Great Britain establishing her empire in the East not on the fear but the love of the subject races. The *Hindu Patriot* shows by the important quotations and references that Lord Ripon's policy in this direction is only a continuation of the policy of administrative progress and equality between the races, which has been followed all through with but one unfortunate interruption. The *Indian Mirror* is of opinion that the successful working of Local Self-Government and other schemes of reform depends upon the fate of Mr. Ilbert's Bill. It reminds our English rulers of that perfect political equality in the reign of Akbar, which was so conductive to the happiness and contentment of his subjects of all classes. The *Mirror* hopes that the spirit of the great Proclamation will be fully vindicated under the present administration of India. The *Indu Prakash* points out the absurdity of the opposition in general. The *Lahore Tribune* refers gratefully to the services of Sir Stafford Northcote and other Conservatives towards the political advancement of the Natives, and it hopes that in the present instance India will not be made the victim of political faction. The *Bombay Chronicle* charges the opponents with having set a bad example to the Natives, and the *Gujarat Mitra* thinks that the fierceness of the opposition is a reason why the Bill should be passed by the Viceroy 'of kingly wisdom.' The *Bombay Samachar*, instancing the chronic anxiety of the British Government to check Russian aggression suggests that such check could be more effectively offered by conciliating the vast subject population than by costly campaigns or secret treaties with Afghanistan. The *Some Prokash* is in despair at the matter having been referred to the House of Commons, the Hon. Members care so very little for the interests of this dependency. But the *Charu Varta* is of hope that justice will be done when the question is well understood in all its bearings. The rest of the native papers write more or less in a spirit of hopefulness and generally on the lines above indicated.

THE EDITOR has the following on the contempt case:

The main features of the criticisms of the Native Press on the *Bengalee* Contempt of Court Case are, 1, want of jurisdiction; 2, [illegible] as to the charge—whether it is contempt of court or libel; 3, undue severity. The papers are unanimously of opinion that a warning or a small fine would have answered the purpose, it would have put native writers on their guard and at the same time vindicated the dignity of the High Court. Such excessive punishment in the present state of popular excitement is deprecated on all sides. Mr. Justice Mitter's suggestion for acceptance of Babu Sourendro Nath's apology is generally approved. Some of the vernacular papers have adopted an unnecessarily harsh tone of writing. One says that the sentence passed on the accused is a blow aimed at the liberty of the Indian Press. Another thinks that the apprehension consequent on the passing of the Vernacular Press Act six years ago has been 'doubled' by this decision of the High Court. On the other hand, the *Hindu Patriot*, the *Kaiser-i Hind*, the *Guzarat Mitra*, the *Karnatika Prakashika* and others advise moderation. The *Reis and Rayet* is of opinion that the case was throughout bungled between the High Court Judges and the counsel for defence. The leading native papers give credit to the High Court for purity of motive; but the *NativeOpinion* urges that in upholding its own dignity the Court has lost sight of the dignity of even a higher institution, namely, Religion. It is generally conceded that the accused was guilty of reckless criticism, but the entire Indian Press considers his punishment quite out of proportion.

TUESDAY, 5TH JUNE.

WE HAVE received the following messages from the Press Commissioner's office:

Intimation has been received through H. M's Embassy at Constantinople that the Ottoman Government has prohibited the circulation of foreign Silver Coins in the Turkish Empire and has excluded them completely from the Government treasurers.

These orders do not, however, apply at present to the "*real*" currency in the provisions of Yemen and Hedjaze

Weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.

1.	Amount to be remitted during 1883-84	£16,300,000
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1883--30th: May 1883	£2,674,487
3.	Balance to be remitted from 31st May 1883 to 31st March 1884 ...	£13,625,513

Government of India have reduced commission on money orders drawn in India on United Kingdom from two to one per cent with effect from first July.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer* the necessity for the presence of a British Minister in Egypt is considered too pressing to allow of Major Baring remaining in India until after the monsoon. It is now quite settled that he leaves about the middle of August.

A NOTIFICATION has been issued by the Madras Government in connection with the recent riots at Salem. The Governor in Council notifies that the following Municipal Commissioners have been removed from the Municipal Commission of the town of Salem, in the district of Salem:—R. N. Manika Mudaliyar, S. Vigayaraghava Chari, V. Kasturi Chetti, T. Sundara Chetts,—and resolves further to direct that the number of Elective Commissioners in the town of Salem shall until further orders be five. Why is the number of elected Commissioners reduced?

IT IS reported, on good authority, that Pandit Surajbal, M. A., D. C. L. (Barrister-at-law), the present Chief Justice of Kashmir, is likely to be appointed to the Governorship of Ladak.

THE HINDU contains the following paragraph:

Prizes have been distributed lately in the city of Puna for speech-making. The elocution gathering in that city was brought to a close on Friday evening last, when prizes were distributed to five of the thirty-five candidates who presented themselves. The first prize, a purse containing Rs. 50, was awarded to Mr. Narayan Ramachander Gota for his speech advocating the extension of the term of office of the Viceroy; the second prize, Rs. 40, was awarded to Mr. Vinak Sucaram Deshmutt a teacher in the Government High School, for his address describing various means for improving the social and national state of Native society. Mr. Keshave Pandurung Godbole, Head Master of the Mission School, was awarded the third prize Rs. 30, for his address on Tukaram's Abhangs.

This is a good example.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH JUNE.

THE FOLLOWING conversations took place in the House of Commons:

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN OFFICIALS.

Mr. Carbutt asked the Under-Secretary of State for India under what circumstances Major F. Firebrace, R. E., the Under-Secretary of the Railway Branch of the Indian Public Works Department, who was at present in England on leave of absence, was employed as secretary to the Bengal and North-Western Railway (Limited), as appeared from an advertisement in Engineering, of March 16, 1883. If Major Firebrace had not left her Majesty's service, whether he could state how he was remunerated, and what was the amount of his military pay as an officer to the Army, his civil pay as an officer of the Indian Public Works Department, and if he was aware what might be his pay as secretary of the Company. And if her Majesty's Government approved the employment of officers in the Indian Service by private companies in India, whose interests might not always be coincident with those of Government.

Mr. J. K. Cross: Major Firebrace, being on furlough, is acting as secretary to the company mentioned by my hon.

friend, with the concurrence of the Government of India. He is in receipt of the furlough pay to which he is entitled under regulation—viz., Rs. 828 a month, which is treated as a civil charge. I have no knowledge of the salary allowed him by the company. Under ordinary circumstances, the Government of India do not object to civil or military officers while on furlough, taking employment under companies engaged in carrying out public works in India.

LORD RIPON AND THE INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW.

May 10.—Mr. Ashmead-Barlett having given notice of the following question :—To ask the First Lord of Treasury whether, in view of the widespread agitation in India caused by the proposed alteration of the Criminal Law, and of the fact that the Viceroy was constantly slighted in public, her Majesty's Government would recall Lord Ripon from India.

Mr. Gladstone said :—I received just now a notice from the hon. member for Eye politely informing me that it was not his intention to put his question ; but, sir, this question has appeared on the notice paper ; and therefore I cannot entirely avoid a reference to it, because it conveys a statement that the noble Marquis the Viceroy of India is constantly slighted in public. It mentions this as a fact. What may be the information of the hon. gentleman I do not know, but no information of that kind, or tending in that direction, has reached her Majesty's Government, and they deem it to be in the highest degree improbable. With respect to the question whether the Government intended to advise the recall of Lord Ripon from India, all I can say is that I wish that we or any future Government may, for the benefit of India, at all times when a vacancy in the Viceroyalty occurs, be able to secure for that post the services of a person so admirably qualified as Lord Ripon for the discharge of every duty connected with it.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett subsequently said he would take early opportunity of proving in that House the correctness of every statement contained in his question.

THE LATE EX GAIKWAR OF BARODA.

Mr. M'Laren asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there was any reason why so much of the money formerly belonging to the late ex-Gaikwar of Baroda, and now in the hands of the Indian Government, as would provide for the claims of the English agent and advocate of the late ex-Gaikwar against his estate for services rendered should not be paid to such agents and advocates by the Indian Government; and whether it was the fact that claims of that nature which the late ex-Gaikwar was desirous of meeting were still unsatisfied, owing to the delay of the Indian Government in paying the money.

Mr. J. K. Cross : The unspent balances of the amount annually set aside from the Baroda revenues for the maintenance of Mulhar Rao are not in the hands of the Indian Government. They have been treated as lapsed to the Baroda State at the close of each year; and it is for that Government to deal as it may think proper with claims such as those referred to by my hon. friend.

AN ORISSA Correspondent has sent us the following :

Cuttack the capital of the province has the river Mahanuddy on the north and the Katjury a branch of the Mahanuddy on the south. The Katjury and Mahanuddy are both dammed by anicuts for the purpose of raising the level of the water in other than the rainy season. From Jugatpore on the Borepore, opposite Cuttack, where there is an efflux caused by the anicuts, the Kendrapara Canal branches off, and passing through Kendrapara, Sukerpara, Murohaghry and other places and then falls into the Bay at Jambo. There is a light house at this place on the sea-shore where formerly steamers to Madras used to touch. A portion of the canal above-mentioned from Borepore to the Jambo—about 20 miles is now of little use, as now three steamers ply between Cuttack and Chandbally. For irrigation purposes two more distributaries branch off from the main line—first, from near Borepore to the Gondoki or Chotta Brahminee, touching the Kendrapara Sub-division, and the second from the first site of the main canal to Patamoondai and the Brahminee. The first is also called the Gobri Canal and is the most important canal excavated in Orissa, its importance will vastly increase when distributaries branch off from this canal. The second is useful for irrigation purposes only, and may be said to be an incomplete work so long as distributaries are not projected. Another line is being excavated from the junction of the Gobri Canal above-mentioned with the Gondoki to Alba on the Brahminee, where the river is too deep. This is also an irrigation canal, and the Pootsmoondai Canal or its feeder. A line of canal starts from Jogotpore towards Balasore. It is a high level canal and has been completed up to Bhudruk *via* Akhnapudda and Jenapore where an anicut has been built to raise the water of the Brahminee which the canal lost. Another line of canal is being excavated through Balasore called the lost canal to join the high level canal. It will be an important work when completed, as it will serve the purpose of a Railway from Orissa to Bengal. Two more canals have been excavated which start from Cuttack branching off from the Mahanuddy called the Taldunda and the Machgan Canals. They are for irrigation purposes. The apprehension entertained of these canals not proving profitable will cease to exist when the system is completed. They are a great boon to Orissa.

THURSDAY, 7TH JUNE.

FROM a telegram, copy of which has been furnished to us by the Government of Bengal, we learn that the Board of Health at Alexandria has removed quarantine from vessels from Bombay leaving after 13th June.

WE LEARN from a communication from the Press Commissioner's office that a report from the Political Agent, Zanzibar, brings news of a volcanic eruption in the island of Grand Comors having destroyed several villages.

WE LEARN from a correspondent at Habigunge in Sylhet that cholera is still raging in many villages in that Sub-Division. The untimely and unusually heavy fall of rain has done incalculable mischief in that part of the country. In the Habigunge Sub-Division it rained heavily for nearly a month. Corn-fields and bowards or vast plots of low-lands are all submerged, and the latter present the appearance of lakes, which often produce waves under the slightest current of wind. The spring crops which were ready for the sickle have also been submerged and almost wholly damaged, a great part of amun crop land is also under water and there is no prospect of any crop growing there this year. The bowards produced grass for the cattle, but in the rainy season they are all full of water and all grass is destroyed. The water in this month of Jaist is as high as in the height of the rainy season. In many places the houses of villagers are submerged. People are in great anxiety. They apprehend scarcity of food for men and of fodder for cattle during the rainy season. The prices of paddy and rice have risen suddenly. The mangoe crop this season has been abundant.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT writes to say that the people of the Habigunge are very much distressed at the intelligence that Mr. Anderson their Sub-Divisional Officer will be shortly removed to some other place. He did many things, which have endeared him to all, and his courteous manners and generous sympathies have made his name a house-hold word with them.

WE HAVE received two reports of two meetings held by way of expression of sympathy with Babu Surendranath Banerjea, one held by the Students' Debating Club in Calcutta and the other by certain inhabitants of Jorehat in Assam. The resolutions were in the usual style.

THE TIMES' Calcutta Correspondent thus wires about the contempt case :

"Much excitement has prevailed here during the last few days. The immediate and ostensible cause of this is the case of contempt of court which was mentioned in my despatch of last week. But the real origin of the evil must be looked for in the feelings of race antagonism produced by the unhappy Criminal Jurisdiction Bill. Throughout the week, the collision between the High Court and the editor of the *Bengalee* has been the principal topic of discussion with the Indian Press. The Anglo-Indian newspapers are all but unanimous in approving the action of the Court. The native journals, on the other hand, have generally condemned it, some of them going the length of questioning the Court's jurisdiction, while nearly all assert that the punishment was excessive.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT says :

"The principal event of the agitation has been a monster meeting, which was held in the native quarter of Calcutta on Friday afternoon. For some days previously this meeting had been largely advertised by means of placards, which described its purpose to be 'to protest against outrage to the religious feelings of Hindoos by the peremptory removal of an idol.' This appeal to the religious feelings of the multitude was not made in vain. A crowded meeting, estimated to number from eight to ten thousand, assembled, and as the place fixed for the meeting was not large enough to hold all, three different meetings were formed in as many theatres. The Bengalees, of course, were greatly in the majority, but it is stated that various other classes, Rajpoots, Marwaris, and even Mahomedans were largely represented. Several persons addressed the crowd, some in Bengalee, others in English, and denounced, with more or less fervour, what one of them described as 'a gross infringement of the religious rights and privileges of the Hindoos,' which had been committed through the advice of a Hindoo interpreter by a Judge of the High Court. Among the speakers was a well-known professional agitator, whose violent attack on Sir James Stephen, at Dacca, was mentioned some weeks ago, and who now announced that he was about to carry the national appeal to England, and that he was confident of success. Several resolutions were voted to the effect that the religious feelings of the Hindoos had been outraged, that the action of the High Court was calculated seriously to affect the liberty of the Press, and that deep sympathy was felt with the imprisoned editor. It is alleged that another meeting of the subject will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday next.

But the religious cry is subsiding.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT says :

"It is well known here that Friday's demonstration, the expressions of sympathy with Surendro Nath Bannerjee, and, in fact, the whole native agitation in favour of the criminal Jurisdiction Bill, have been got up by a small clique of educated middle-class Bengalees, the Zemindars and upper classes generally holding aloof. These wirepullers knew perfectly well that Mr. Justice Norris had taken every possible precaution to avoid hurting the religious feelings of the natives, that he did not call for the idol of his own motion, but yielded to the pressure of the parties and their legal advisers, and that he yielded only after he had consulted every available authority. They knew that the idol was brought to the court corridor with all respect by its own custodian, and that it was eventually decided that the image brought was not the family idol at all. They knew that Surendro Nath Bannerjee, in his affidavit, admitted that his article on the subject was inaccurate and stated 'that the said Honourable John Freeman Norris, instead of acting in a high-handed manner, as alleged, acted under pressure from the parties, who were both Hindoos, and apparently against his own inclination.' Yet, knowing all these facts, and being themselves certainly not strict Hindoos, they have deliberately elected to appeal to the religious feelings of the ignorant masses and to make political capital out of the grossest misrepresentations of the facts. In view of the course which the native agitators have thought fit to take, it is not a matter for surprise that the relations between the two races daily become more strained. There is every prospect that the words of the Lieutenant-Governor, in the debate of March 9—'the last state will be worse than the first'—will prove true. The tone of the native press, and especially of the vernacular newspapers, is far from conciliatory. Some of the Bengalee journals have published most scurrilous libels on Englishmen generally, as well as on individuals. When it is recollected that those vernacular newspapers are read by thousands of ignorant people, who accept their wildest statements as true, some idea may be formed of the extent of the mischief which such writing is likely to produce.

The correspondent forgets that the vernacular writers are only imitating their superiors in civilization.

FRIDAY, 8TH JUNE.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to observe that our esteemed contemporary of *Allen's Indian Mail* has turned the present native agitation in connection with the contempt case against Lord Ripon's policy and Government. He writes :

During the whole of the troubled course of Lord Ripon's ill-starred administration, the telegrams have never been so alarming as they are this week. The mere *facts* communicated by the Calcutta, correspondent of the *Times*, apart altogether from the comments in which the prevalent feeling in Calcutta is represented, are such as to warrant the worst apprehensions of the disasters with which the Empire is threatened, if a change be not immediately made in the Viceregal office.

Again :

The discretion exhibited by Mr. Justice Norris, in the proceedings which are the immediate and ostensible cause of the trouble for the moment, is quite sufficient to show, if proof were wanting, that the incident of the idol is not the real motive cause of this deplorable agitation. Mr. Norris, who was appointed to the Bench of the High Court by Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, was formerly a prominent Liberal leader at Bristol, and a president of that notable Liberal organisation, the Anchor Club. He fought the battle of Liberalism at Wilton, and again at Portsmouth—facts that may be useful to him, now that he has fallen under the ban of some of Lord Ripon's misguided adherents. In the midst of all this trouble, it is extremely satisfactory to learn, on the authority of the *Times* correspondent, that the Zemindars and the upper classes of Bengal generally have studiously kept aloof from the agitation that has been stirred up by the Viceroy.

Further :

It is not too much to say that the Calcutta telegrams that were circulated in London and throughout the country yesterday have been universally read, first with a sensation of something like positive dismay, and secondly, with a feeling of keen resentment at the criminal folly of a Government that persists in repeating in India, on a scale infinitely larger, and under circumstances infinitely more perilous, the self-same miserable policy that has already within three short years saddled this country with an Irish Poland on the other side of the St. George's Channel. The holding of monster meetings—the public wearing of badges, in token of political sympathy with one who, however much he may be commiserated (and we do commiserate him) as the deluded victim of Viceregal folly, is clearly and undoubtedly an offender against the majesty of the law of India—the violent and even menacing tone of the native Press—the appeal to the religious feelings of the masses, notwithstanding the admitted fact that those feelings were scrupulously respected by Mr. Justice Norris, who is Mr. Gladstone's own nominee on the bench of the High Court—the attacks on the hitherto unassailable character and dignity of Her Majesty's judges—the burning in effigy of native gentlemen holding such positions as those of the Raja Shiva Pershad, C. S. I., and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee—all these alarming manifestations of the popular frenzy may, perhaps, be slighted by the Government, in its gaiety of recklessness, merely because they have occurred in Calcutta. But how long, we would ask, does Lord Ripon suppose that the ferment will confine itself to Calcutta, or even to Lower Bengal ?

Our contemporary is sadly mistaken. Since the days of Lord Canning there has never been a more popular Viceroy in India than Lord Ripon, and nothing would give more pain to those who are carrying on the present agitation than to see the good name of their beloved ruler suffer for their sake.

THE INDU-PRAKASH deprecates the further agitation of the religious question in connection with the contempt case, and says :

But any how, the country has asserted its opinion and there is no necessity for simply agitating the matter any further. All that remains to be done is to send a memorial in the name of the British Indian Association to the Viceroy, praying that a short enactment be passed, prohibiting the removal under any circumstances of Hindu or other objects of worship into Courts of Justice &c. This will restore confidence into the minds of those, who have somehow unreasonably begun to think that their religion is in danger. It is worse than useless to go on talking over the matter. Keeping the agitation in this unsettled state may lead to misunderstandings, which, under the rule of Lord Ripon at all events, should by all means be avoided. It appears that the leaders of the native community in Calcutta hesitate to have anything to do with 'the movement which is assuming such large proportions. Surely they should try to put an end to all this by taking the people into their confidence and assuring them in some convincing manner that care will be taken to guard against the present removal being treated in the light of a precedent hereafter.

Let the present excitement cease and then it will be time to take action calmly and quietly.

WE HAVE received the following message from the Press Commissioner's Office :

Quarantine. Board *Alexandria* will be subject to severe quarantine, Indian Pilgrims proceeding to Hedjas via Suez unless they have undergone quarantine at Camaran. Vessels are advised to ship pilgrim only for Jeddah direct, calling at Camaran.

SATURDAY, 9TH JUNE.

WE HAVE received from the Bengal Office copy of the following telegram from Bombay : "British Consul at Alexandria telegraphs that residents can only remove quarantine at Aden on vessels which leave Bombay after June 13th."

WE LEARN from an Assam correspondent that a crowded meeting was held at North Lukhimpore to express sympathy with Babu Surendranath Banerjea and to raise subscriptions in aid of the agitation fund.

WE HAVE received a copy of the address which the Mahomedan community of Durbhanga have presented

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to the Maharaja in recognition of the many services he has rendered to them and to the people of Durbhanga generally. We are sorry we cannot afford space for the address *in extenso* but we will give an abstract of its contents. The address expresses the heartfelt gratitude of the Mahomedan residents of Durbhanga for the schools established by the Maharaja in different parts of his Raj, the higher English school at Durbhanga where gratuitous education is given to Mahomedans and Hindus, the charitable dispensary at Durbhanga, the assistance given to the inhabitants of Mohalla Seebpore who had been made homeless by a devastating fire, the donation of Rs. 12,000 to the Calcutta Madrassa, the ice manufactory at Durbhanga and for other acts of public charity and munificence. The Maharaja has returned a suitable reply.

THERE were 191 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 2nd June of which 50 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 45 from fevers, 15 from bowel complaints, 7 from accidents, suicide and shark-bite, 35 from pthisis and asthma, 11 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 37. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 9. The average of daily mortality was 27·2.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of the 2nd part of the Sacred Pictures published by the Calcutta Art Studio. This part contains the picture of Ahalya Udhar with some original verses in Bengali. Readers of Ramyan will remember the story of this metamorphosis. The verses are pretty fair and the picture itself has been well executed. The performance does the conductors of this periodical great credit. We hope succeeding publications will shew equal excellence and merit.

THE ENGLISHMAN says that the Executive Council recently took into consideration the question whether the reports of the provincial authorities on Mr. Ilbert's Bill should be published as they came in, or all together later on. The decision arrived at was that the latter would be the best course. This decision does not, however, prevent local Governments, should they think fit, publishing their views in their own *Gazettes*.

SIR LOUIS MALET, the permanent Under-Secretary of State for India, has resigned. We glean the following particulars about him from the *Englishman*: He was born at Hampstead, near London, in 1823, so that he is just sixty years of age now. He began his official career at the age of 25 by becoming Private Secretary to Lord Taunton (Henry Labouchere) the President of the Board of Trade. He held this post under Lord Taunton from 1848 to 1852, and again under Lord Stanley of Alderley from 1855 to 1857. In 1860 he was appointed a Commissioner to negotiate the commercial treaty with France, and in 1865 he was appointed a member of the International Commercial Commission at Vienna. During the following years, 1866 to 1868, he was engaged in negotiating a treaty of commerce and navigation with Austria; and in the former year he was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Board of Trade. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the Indian Council to represent commercial interests. He remained in Council only two years, till 1874, when he was appointed permanent Under-Secretary of State for India on a salary of £2,000 a year, which position he [retained till his resignation a few days ago. His retirement is a serious loss to India.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner's Office:

Ottoman Health Department is said to be endeavouring to make arrangements with Khedive steamship company for conveyance of pilgrims from Camaran to Jeddah, nothing settled yet, pilgrim ships are vessels specially freighted for transport of pilgrims to Mecca. A few pilgrims number not determined taking passages by other vessels will not render those vessels subject to pilgrims regulations.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for April 1883. 2. Eclecticism:—An Historical Dissertation. Part II. with Appendix, to which is added a miscellany of brief notes on current events. 3. Report on the Administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Penal Settlements of Port Blair and the Nicobars, for 1881-82. 4. Reports on the Accounts and Finances of the District Charitable Society for the year ending 31st December, 1882. 5. Report of the Canning College, Lucknow, for 1882-83. 6. Meteorological Records for April and May 1882. 7. Introduction to the Annual Accounts of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency and of its chief Port and each of its subordinate Ports for 1882-83. 8. Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Central Provinces 1882. 9. Bhava Prakasa, Part I or an Encyclopædia of Hindu medicine by Bhava Misra translated into Bengali by Russicklal Gupta. 10. The Oriental Miscellany for June 1883. 11. Kalpana—a Bengali monthly, Vol. III. No. 5. 12. Sakha—a Bengali Do. Vol. I. No. 6. 13. Extract of Proceedings of the Committee on the Chanda Railway. 14. John Dickinson's Monthly price list of printing paper, cards &c.

WE GLADLY insert the following contradiction:

Lahore, 7th June 1883.

Dear Sir,—In your issue of the 4th June 1883, on the second page of the paper, in the middle of the third column thereof, you announce that Rai Kanaialall is an Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers in London. Please correct the above statement of yours as my father Rai Bahadur Kanhyalall has lately been elected a member of that Institution.

Your faithfully,
Sevaram of Lahore.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, June 5.—The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that Her Majesty's Sloops *Dargon* and *Dryad* have been instructed to protect the life and property of British subjects in Madagascar.

6.—Mr. Leonard H. Courtenay has declined the post of Finance Minister in India.

8.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night said that Her Majesty's Government had accepted the offer of Mr. Errington's services at the Vatican in the interest of order and legality, and that he might explain to the Pope the real condition of Ireland. The right honorable gentleman stated that Mr. Errington was not paid for his services.

3.—It is reported that the Malagasy Government have made overtures of peace to France. The latter will exact a war indemnity besides the observance of the original conditions claimed by the French Government.

Paris June 4.—M. De Lesseps submitted the report of the Suez Canal to the shareholders at a meeting held here to-day. The report states that the Directors decided a year ago to construct a second Canal, and that negotiations are now proceeding with the British Government with the view of securing the necessary land for that purpose. The report adds that a favourable issue to the negotiations is expected.

5.—Despatches have been received from Hanoi stating that the garrison there is well and amply supplied. The despatches also state that Namdinh has been attacked by the Annamites, but the attack was repulsed. An Algerian Regiment has been ordered to proceed to Tonquin.

7.—The Earl of Rosebery has resigned the Parliamentary Secretary-ship of the Home Office, complying with a wish that a commoner should fill the post. Mr. J. T. Hibbert, Member for Oldham, will probably succeed his lordship. Sir Edward Malet has been appointed British Minister at Brussels. He will assume the post in autumn. Messers. Davitt, Healy, and Quinn have been released from prison.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1883.

THE RENT BILL DEBATE.
XII.
SIR STEUART BAYLEY'S SPEECH.

WE left Sir Steuart Bayley last week in contemplation of the character of Act X. of 1859. He seems to think that the famous Act of 1859 is more a procedure law than a substantive one. As far as the original object of the Bill was concerned, Sir Steuart Bayley's interpretation was right. In the statement of objects and reasons annexed to the Bill it was stated that "the object of this Bill is to reform the whole of the existing system for the recovery of rents and the adjudication of questions connected therewith." But the Bill underwent material alterations at the hands of the Select Committee. These alterations are thus summarised in the report of the Select Committee:

We have thought it right to define more particularly the "hereditary ryots who are to be recognized as having a right to hold lands at fixed rents. The laws in force allude to such a right as belonging to "kudeemi ryots," and these have generally been understood to be ryots who have held at the same rate of rent for a period of 12 years before the permanent settlement. We think that at this late date no one should be required to prove a title antecedent to the permanent settlement; and we have framed the amended section accordingly adding a clause which will have the effect of placing a ryot who has held at a fixed rent for 20 years substantially in the position of a ryot who has held from the time of permanent settlement, unless it be shown by the other party that the rent has varied intermediately.

The original bill following the phraseology of the existing law, declared ryots not holding at fixed rents entitled to pottahs "at purgunnah rates." This expression has been objected to on the ground that there are really no known pergunnah rates. The recognition of a right of occupancy in the ryot implies necessarily some limit to the discretion of the landholder in adjusting the rent of the person possessing such a right. There was a discussion on this subject between the Government of the North-Western Provinces, the Sudder Court and the Board of Revenue in 1850; and it was then apparently admitted that it was the acknowledged right of the ryot to hold at *customary and fair* rates." We have adopted similar phrases, by which the "*fairness*" of the rates may be ascertained.

The laws in force speak of "*khoodkast* ryots," as possessing rights of occupancy, and in some places the word *khoodkast* seems to be considered as synonymous with *resident*. Resident was therefore the word used in the original Bill. But it has been pointed out by the Western Board that residency is not always a condition of occupancy; and it appears that after much enquiry it was prescribed by an order of the Government of the North-Western Provinces in 1856, as most consistent with the general practice and recognized rights, that a holding of the same land for 12 years should be considered to give right of occupancy. We have followed this precedent and altered the section accordingly.

It would be thus seen that the Bill, as originally introduced, was materially altered in its passage through the Select Committee, and that what was originally intended as a measure to amend the procedure for the recovery of rent was subsequently converted into one combining material changes both in the substantive law and the procedure. In the assents and dissents recorded by several members of the Council this fact was prominently set forth. Thus Mr. Currie, the author of the Bill, in his assent, says:

I assent to the Bill and think that it ought to pass into law—

1st.—Because the Bill defines and settles several important questions connected with the relative rights of landholders and tenants, which have remained undefined and unsettled from the commencement of legislation in this Presidency, and of which a definition and settlement have been long considered to be eminently desirable and necessary.

Mr. J. P. Grant writes:

I asent—

Because, although I am of opinion that the provision in this Bill, whereby the original jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in cases between landlord and tenant is wholly taken away, is bad for many of the reasons which have been assigned in the dissents recorded, nevertheless I am convinced that the Bill, taken as a whole, is an excellent work and, if it becomes law, will be an inestimable benefit to the agricultural community; and I would not reject an extensive and great and unquestioned improvement in an entire department of the law, only because upon one point, regarding which a great difference of opinion exists, a principle is adopted which seems to my judgment unsound. Practically, the great majority of cases of this principle will not be affected by the change of law now introduced; and if in the minority of cases the change is found by experience to produce important bad consequences, the provision I object to can always be easily altered by a very short enactment. Allowing full weight to the objection as far as it is a practical objection, the advantages of this measure appear to me decidely preponderating.

Lord Canning, the then Viceroy and Governor-General, in giving his assent, recorded the following memorable minute:

"I have this day given my assent to a Bill to amend the law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

"As several assents and dissents have been recorded upon the passing of this Bill, I deem it respectful to the Legislative Council to state the reasons for which I assent to it.

"I believe that the Bill will confer a great practical benefit upon the agricultural population of Bengal.

"I find that the Bill is objected to, not on account of the substantial alterations of the law which it effects between Landlord and Tenant, but because it gives the original jurisdiction, in cases arising between Landlord and Tenant, to the Courts of the Revenue Officers, and takes away the original jurisdiction from the regular Courts of Civil Judicature, and I find that this objection rests chiefly upon two grounds:

"1st.—That the number of Revenue Officers whom it will be practicable to invest with powers under the Bill will be so small that parties, and their witnesses, will be compelled to travel greater distances to obtain justice than would be necessary if the Civil Courts were allowed to retain jurisdiction in such cases.

"2nd.—That there is not a sufficient security that the Deputy Collectors will be qualified to try the suits in question.

"In regard to the first ground, it is by no means certain that the apprehension expressed will prove to be well founded; but were it otherwise, it would not, in my opinion, constitute a sufficient reason for throwing back wholly and for an indefinite time the operation of a measure substantial provisions of which will confer, in other respects, a sensible benefit upon a vast community.

"In regard to the second ground, I am satisfied that, as a class, Deputy Collectors are by general education, by training, and by examination, quite as well qualified to try cases which arise between Landlord and Tenant as the persons who for the most part preside over the lowest Class of Civil Courts in Bengal.

"Lastly, I have to observe, that no one doubts that it has long been desirable that the important questions connected with the relative rights of Landlord and Tenant dealt with in this Bill should be settled: that no objection is suggested to the nature of the settlement which the Bill contemplates; and that the Bill is a real and earnest endeavour to improve the position of the ryots of Bengal and to open them a prospect of freedom and independence which they have not hitherto enjoyed, by clearly defining their rights and by placing restrictions on the power of the Zemindars, such as ought long since to have been provided.

"This being so, I think that the Bill ought to pass into law, and that defects of machinery and procedure, if any should be found to exist, should be left to be remedied hereafter by a supplementary enactment.

"For these reasons I have given my assent to the Bill, and I beg leave to add the expression of my opinion, that the author of the measure Mr. Currie, has established lasting claim to the gratitude of the cultivators of the soil in Bengal and to the acknowledgements of all who are interested in their well-being.

We have given the above extract *in extenso* in order to shew whether Sir Steuart Bayley was right in his contention that "Act X. neither did nor was intended to settle and define the right of occupancy." We will consider other points of Sir Steuart Bayley's speech in another issue.

LORD RIPON AND THE AGITATION.

"WE have a Bengali saying—*Joto dosh Nundo Ghosh*—whatever the fault, it is Nundo Ghosh's. In the eyes of certain critics it is the same with Lord Ripon. The independent Britons hold a meeting at the Town Hall to abuse the Natives and vilify the Government. It is the fault of Lord Ripon! Certain Anglo-Indian papers wage a crusade against the natives and pour forth torrents of invectives upon them. It is the fault of Lord Ripon! The antagonism of race rages fast and furious. It is the fault of Lord Ripon! A native editor libels a judge of the High Court. It is the fault of Lord Ripon! A vernacular paper cracks jokes at Europeans and touches them to the quick. It is the fault of Lord Ripon! The severe sentence passed upon the editor of the *Bengalee* by the High Court evokes for him enthusiastic sympathy throughout the country. It is the fault of Lord Ripon! The *Saligram* case touches the religious chord in the Indian breast. It is the fault of Lord Ripon! Mr. Ashmead Bastlett strings his charges in the House of Commons against Lord Ripon on this line. He says: "The introduction of the Criminal Procedure Bill had produced exasperation between the two races such as had not been known for 20 years. There had been meetings, petitions, and protests in every part of India. He charged the responsibility for this against Lord Ripon, the present Viceroy. Lord Ripon was an amiable and well-intentioned official, but he was a crotcheteer, a sentimentalist, and a pseudo-humanitarian." In the same strain the English press fastens upon Lord Ripon the present Native agitation in connection with the contempt case. Thus the *Times* says:

Our Calcutta telegram brings us unwelcome, but by no means unexpected, news. Lord Ripon's Indian policy is already beginning to bear fruit. The bad blood which has been stirred between the Anglo-Indian and the Native community by the introduction of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill is showing itself in a variety of forms. Grave mischief has been done, and we have no measure as yet of the extent to which it may proceed. Our correspondent's letter contains some further details about a case, trumpery in itself, but the more instructive on that account, and the more clearly indicative of the kind of danger with which Lord Ripon's policy is fraught.

Again:

The whole agitation has been the work of the men who have been foremost in approval of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, and for whose sake the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill has been introduced—a small clique of educated middle-class Bengalis, an untrustworthy, useless set but just the persons likely to shine at a competitive examination and to earn the right promised them of retaliating on the countrymen and countrywomen of the Judge they have set themselves to slander. It is a matter of regret that this stir of folly and ill-will should have been at least indirectly encouraged by the acts of our own highest functionary in India. It is a matter of grave reflection for Lord Ripon that he had succeeded in rousing a feeling of antagonism between the European and Native races, such as has been unknown of late years We must go back to the Mutiny for a parallel to it, and we are only as yet at the beginning of the mischief. The full flood has yet to come, but we can see only too clearly which way the tide is setting, and we cannot refuse to connect events with their very obvious and sufficient cause.

The *Morning Post* says:

The true character and proportions of the evil which Lord Ripon's policy is likely to work in India may be estimated from the extent of the harm it has already done. We hear from Calcutta that society there has been dangerously excited during the last ten days by an event which shows clearly enough what the temper of the Indian people is getting to be. The facts which originally gave rise to this agitation are in themselves insignificant. Of course, it was impossible to overlook so unwarrantable and indecent an attack upon the judicial office, and accordingly the offending editor was hauled up before the High Court and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. It unfortunately happened that the one Native Judge of the High Court, though agreeing with his colleagues that gross contempt had been committed, took the view that the punishment awarded was unduly severe. It is easy, therefore, to understand what an impetus this incident has given to the agitation in favour of the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill, which agitation is only a cloak for a far deeper and more serious one directed against British rule generally.

The *Burmingham Gazette* remarks:

It is not well that those who are the guardians of the interests of the empire should pay recklessly with the lives of their countrymen. They have by their policy desolated many an Irish landlord's home, have allowed English soldiers to fall at Majuba Hill in useless fight, and now they are loosening our hold on our Indian Empire. Of course, our rule there will never be thrown off without a terrible struggle. But why should we adopt a policy which will arouse hopes we can never gratify? The evident result will be as it was in Ireland, discontent, perhaps outbreak, and the subject race will be crushed back into subjection by the indomitable energy and force of the Imperial people. We will hope that it may not be so; for peace is obviously better than war, however necessary war may be; but war and an empire convulsed with strife we are in danger of having so long as this incompetent Cabinet of faddists remains in power.

The *St. James Gazette* says;

The great standing difficulty of all Indian government—a difficulty absolutely inseparable from the existence of the British power in that country—is that the English, whether official or non-official, are but a handful in number, and that the natives are almost innumerable and that between European and natives a gulf is fixed in nearly every department of thought, feeling, and conduct. Generations pass away, but the races are no nearer each other at any point. This is the knot of all the difficulties of government in India; and it is impossible to unite it except by the evacuation of the country. The part of a man of sense in the position of the Viceroy is obvious. He ought to avoid whatever may tend to aggravate defects which it is impossible to cure; he ought not to call into vigour and life disputes for which the materials are always ready. This is the fundamental indispensable condition of decent government in India; and a man who either does not see it or is unable to act upon it, is unfit for the position of Viceroy. How little Lord Ripon has been aware of this truth is now obvious to every one. He has, without the least occasion for it, stirred up more bitter feelings between natives and Europeans than any that have existed in India since the Mutiny; and he has so managed matters that, whatever course his legislation may ultimately take; the hostile feelings he has called into play must be inflamed and confirmed.

So it is all the fault of Lord Ripon! In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone vigorously defended Lord Ripon. He said:

The honorable gentleman said Lord Ripon was a crotcheteer, a sentimentalist, and an ultra-humanitarian. (Mr. A. Bartlett.—"Pseudo humanitarian," and laughter.) Pseudo humanitarian, was it? He was sorry that the artistic touches of the hand of the hon. gentleman should be marred and blurred when they came to be manipulated by a person like himself. (Laughter.) Unless, however, he was very much mistaken, he was accustomed to hear descriptions of that kind applied to every one who sat on the Ministerial side of the House. (Laughter.) Those who sat upon that side of the House were a set of crotcheteers, sentimentalists, and the pseudo-humanitarians. (Opposition cheers.) If that was so, then did not the Honorable Member see that he was wasting his time and breath in making an appeal to them? They were absolutely disabled by internal defects (laughter) from appreciating the truth and justice of the charges that were brought by the Honorable Member. So far from being able to discount the first elements of truth in this matter they believed that Lord Ripon was both a just and a wise man. (Cheers.) In the course of a public career which had now reached not very far short of 40 years, His Lordship had more and more approved himself to the judgment of his country and countrymen, and no part of that career had been more honorable or more beneficial than the years which he had spent in India. (Cheers.) He knew nothing specific of the approach of Lord Ripon's return, but if, unfortunately, the time was approaching when, according to the routine of office or the necessities of health, Lord Ripon would have to quit India—some, he hoped, as worthy, but certainly not worthier person, would be found to succeed to that high office—he would come back to be held in honor among the people of this country, and he would, as much as any Viceroy that ever lived, write his name upon the hearts of the people of India. (Cheers.)

We endorse every word that fell from the Premier. But even his words have not silenced the foul tongue of calumny in the English Press against Lord Ripon. His Lordship, however, need not be sorry for the language which his political enemies here and in England are using towards him. Lord Canning was worse abused, but he was not the less a great statesman. History has done justice to his memory. Say what calumniators may, Lord Ripon has the satisfaction of knowing that he has, as Mr. Gladstone said, "written his name upon the hearts of the people of India." He has done his best to bind India with England in a golden chain of attachment and affection. It is not the natives, who are the enemies of England, but certain intolerant Englishmen, who forgetting the noble maxims of their forefathers, seek to govern one-fifth of the human race by mere brute force.

THE JAIL LABOUR QUESTION.

A REPORT has for some time past been current to the effect that Lord Kimberley has disapproved the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of Jail manufactures, which was issued in September last. We were not at first disposed to place much relianee on this report; but there is now good reason to think that it is well-founded. The *Pioneer* says:—"It is a fact that the Secretary of State, stoutly backed by a bureaucratic majority in his Council, is doing his best to upset the Resolution issued by the Home Department in September last, in which an entirely new departure was taken in minimizing the competition of convict manufactures with private trade. To say that the orders from home are simply to refer the question for the opinions of the Local Governments—the version of affairs which seems generally accepted—is to say that the India Office are ostensibly employing fair means to obtain useful information on the subject. But it is these very Local Governments—a remark especially applying to Bengal—which are the real delinquents. It is their mischievous dabbling in manufactures of every sort, regardless of any other consideration but of swelling the provincial balances, which the Resolution referred to sought to stop. We must think it almost incredible that those who might sensibly aid the Imperial Government in their effort to establish principles of supreme concern all commercial enterprise, should be content merely

to look on." We are unflinching advocates of the policy of encouraging private enterprise and fostering indigenous industries, which the Government of Lord Ripon are endeavouring to carry out. Nevertheless, we felt it our duty to condemn the Resolution issued by that Government in September last on the jail labour question. We are glad that this important subject has engaged the attention of the Secretary of State in Council—a result for which, we believe, we are indebted to Sir Ashley Eden.

It will be recollected that the Prison Conference which assembled at Calcutta in the beginning of 1877 under the presidency of Mr. W. B. Jones, now Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, decided, after a careful and mature consideration of the question in all its bearings, that central jails should be the seats of profitable industries. Mr. H. Beverley, then Inspector-General of Jails in Bengal, ably argued before the Conference that the Prison Department had an equal right with any private individual to manufacture articles for sale in the open market and to employ State capital and convict labour in free competition with private labour. The Inspector-General further urged that even should the case be otherwise, there could be no possible objection to the manufacture of articles required for use by the great departments of the State. The members of the Conference held that if the labour of prisoners was devoted chiefly to the production of articles required by Government, no serious question need arise as to the competition of jail with private trade. There can be no doubt that this decision was quite sound. It commended itself to the approval of even a pedantic *doctrinaire* like Sir John Strachey, who was then *de facto* Governor General of India in all matters relating to the internal administration of the country, and who could not be expected to adopt any measure which was opposed to sound economic doctrine. The Government of Lord Lytton directed the Military and Police Departments to give jail manufactures the preference over goods procurable in the local market, provided that the rates at which they were supplied did not exceed those demanded by contractors or traders for goods of the same quality. One should have thought that the matter would have been allowed to rest there. But the question was re-opened by Lord Ripon and Major Evelyn Baring as a part of the policy of encouraging the development of manufacturing industries in India. We yield to none in our recognition of the importance of creating new industrial pursuits for the people of this country. There can be no doubt that, as observed by the Famine Commission, the introduction of a diversity of occupations through which the surplus population may be drawn from agricultural pursuits and led to find the means of subsistence in manufactures or some such employments will greatly ameliorate the condition of the people and thereby enable them to resist the effects of famine. But we are emphatically of opinion that the creation of new industrial pursuits for the people of India does not demand the absolute suppression of jail manufactures. The Government of India stated that there is strong evidence that in many places the products of jail labour supplant and compete with private industry in the local markets to a serious extent, and that complaints have been made by private traders on the subject. These complaints, we must not forget, have been made by Europeans interested in the cotton and woolen mills in the Upper Provinces and not by Native traders. The outturn of articles manufactured in the jails is so limited that free labour cannot suffer much from the competition. Jail manufactures at present carried on do not interfere, to any appreciable extent, with the growth of private industries.

Then, there remains the fact, that manufactures are carried on in prisons in England and that the articles so manufactured are sold in the local markets. The Government of India holds that in this matter there can be no analogy between England, and India, because in a country like England which possesses very extensive manufacturing industries, jail competition cannot exercise any very appreciable effect, whereas in India many industries are only in their infancy. We cannot accept the proposition that the degree of Government competition, which in England would be comparatively harmless, might in India do a great deal of mischief. It is all very well to lay down sound economic principles, but so long as they are not acted upon in England, the most advanced country in the world, it is absurd to talk of applying them to a backward country like India. England is never tired of preaching Free Trade, but at the same time she raises a revenue of no less a sum than twenty millions sterling from import duties. But poor India must give up import duties, because such duties are opposed to the principles of Free Trade. In England manufactures are carried on in prisons and the manufactured articles are sold in the local markets; but the same thing must not be done in this country, because it is opposed to sound economic doctrines. All this, we must confess, produces a very bad effect upon the Indian people. Do what the Government may, it can never convince our countrymen that the import duties on cotton goods were not surrendered in the interests of the Lancashire manufacturers, or remove their impression possibly erroneous that the summary suppression of jail manufactures was not resolved upon for the benefit of the speculators who have established cotton and woollen mills in Northern India. Many of these are retired members of the Indian services, and they are influential enough to make themselves heard. We do not contend that the present system of jail manufactures is all that can be desired and that it does not stand in need of any reform. We readily admit that the price of articles manufactured in Indian prisons has in some cases been fixed so low as to compete seriously with private industry in the local markets. This is certainly too bad. Of course, jail manufactures ought not to be sold at prices which would place the private trader at a disadvantage. This object can be accomplished without suppressing jail manufactures altogether or practically prohibiting their sale to the public. Even admitting for the sake of argument that the Prison Department had not equal right with private individuals to manufacture articles for sale in the open market, we do not see any possible objection to the manufacture in jails of such articles as are required by the State for its own use. The Government has every right to manufacture in its prisons the articles required for the use of the great departments of the State, provided the rates at which they could be made did not exceed those demanded by contractors or traders for goods of the same quality. There can be no doubt that the first object to which jail industries should be devoted is the supply of jail requirements. After these have been met, prison labour might be devoted to the manufacture of articles required for use in the other departments of the State. If this were done, there could be no possible objection to the carrying on of manufactures in our prisons.

INDIAN FINANCE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE debate on Indian Expenditure in the House of Commons was not so much a trial of party strength between the Conservatives and the Liberals as of individual strength of two Under-Secretaries of State for India past and present, namely, Mr. Stanhope, the late Conservative Under-Secretary, and Mr. Cross, the present Liberal Under-Secretary. The see saw of Indian politics is best illustrated in the handling of Indian Finance in the House of Commons. The Opposition whether Liberal or Conservative always advocate economy, while the Ministry profess the same policy, but somehow or other avoid practical action. In the duel fought between Mr. Stanhope and Mr. Cross one thing is clear that the latter, though a novice in the India Office, has thoroughly mastered his subject. Mr. Cross went into elaborate figures to shew that the growth of Indian expenditure where it has grown has been inevitable, but that the Government has controlled it wherever it has been controllable. We will place before the reader the concluding portion of Mr. Cross's remarkable speech. He said:

They were trustees for India in this matter, they were bound to do the best they could with their trust. How could they better promote the welfare, of that trust than by developing local means of making wealth, the making of roads and bridges, wells, and tanks, making their gaols healthy too? And for these things a generous local expenditure was the first requisite. But not only should they try, to meet these charges, they ought to try to check their growth. No one had more emphatically endorsed this opinion than the mover of this resolution. How could they so well prevent the growth of these charges as by the employment of more natives and fewer Europeans? Far be it from him to say a single word against those splendid men who had spent their lives in India in the service of the State; the country recognized to the full the services which they had rendered and were still rendering; but they were costly, very costly, to a poor country, and besides this, when their active work was done, they did not stay in their adopted country. Whereas, if they employed natives, they were less costly, they did not come home on pensions at 50 years of age, and by employing them in the service of the State, at least they hoped to make their loyalty to English rule more active. He did not speak without authority on this subject; he had the high authority of the hon. member for Mid Lincolnshire. But there were other and very cogent reasons why they must develop by every means in their power the resources of India. Debt was not so easy to pay as it formerly was. The debts of the World were paid in kind. A pound of debt was discharged by a remittance of a sovereign's worth of produce. But unfortunately for the debtor nations of the world, the absorption of gold by Germany and America and other countries, which had adopted gold as the standard of their value in place of silver, had caused gold to be harder of acquisition than formerly, and a good deal more produce had to be remitted to discharge a pound of debt than was the case when most of the debts of the world were contracted. This told heavily against India. During the average of the last 25 years she had discharged a pound's worth of debt to us by a remittance of 34lb. cotton or 163lb wheat, or 123lb Jute, or 192lb rice, or 13lb. of cotton now required 44lb.; in place of 168lb. of wheat, it required 224lb.; in place of 123lb. of jute, it required 185lb.; in place of 192 b. of rice it required 288lb.; in place of 13lb. of tea it required 20lb.; in place of 3½lb. of indigo, it required 4½lb. His right hon. friend the member for Ripon had alluded to the strain on gold as a disturbing cause before and it was one which might well make debtors tremble. But it was a warning to us in India to mend our means of production and improve our roads to render access to our ports from the interior easier, and, therefore, cheaper, and by every means in our power to aid India in her effort to pay her way. You could not do this by binding ligatures upon her limbs, you might paralyze her, but you could not stimulate her by such a process. He wished that we had more men in the House who could tell them by their own experience of the means and wants of India. He sometimes thought that if the Council of the Secretary of State were not so numerous, most of the best Indian servants would not find places there, and so would keep them more in touch with our Eastern Empire. At that Council table there sat 15 eminent men, whose collective experience of India must approach five centuries; at least they might spare them a century of knowledge to leaven the ignorance of the House of Commons. And if any eminent administrator who had left India within the last five years would take his place there, he would tell the House not more earnestly, but with infinitely more effect than he could, that it was by a generous development of her resources that we might hope to make India prosperous. He had tried to put before the House a plain statement of fact; he had pointed out items of charge which seemed to be excessive, and which he would gladly see more fully justified, and he could assure hon. members that no exertion on his behalf should be wanting in that direction, but with regard to the main items of local expenditure which he looked upon as the very lifeblood of Indian provincial progress, he must ask the House not to put any obstacles in the way of such generous spending from the income of the year, as would, in the opinion of the local and provincial governments, be productive of profitable results. He must repeat to the House the points he wished to urge—first, there was a great growth of expenditure in several items which might well be earnestly pressed on the Government of India for consideration but these items were more matters of detail of administration, than principles of finance: secondly, there was an enormous increase of superannuation and pension charges, which it was the duty of this House to check by every means in its power, the only means suggested was the increased employment of natives; thirdly, in order to lighten the burdens of India it was necessary to develop her productive resources, and this would require an increase rather than a decrease of expenditure on public works. The resolution of the hon. gentleman opposite was too sweeping and too indefinite. He was as anxious for economy as the hon. gentleman, but it must be economy which should not fetter progress, and, therefore, he was unable to accept the wording of the resolution. But, as both of them had the best interests of India in view, though approaching them by somewhat different means, he asked the House to accept a slight alteration in the resolutions, and he begged to move as an amendment to the motion before them to leave out all the words after "that" in order to add these words:—"This House is of opinion that every effort should be made to effect economy in the expenditure of the Government of India." (Hear, hear.)

Well said. The Under-Secretary of State showed a more thorough acquaintance with the subject than we had a right to expect from one so new to his office. We are glad to observe that Her Majesty's Government recognises the necessity and good policy of extending the employment of the native agency for the sake of both economy and efficiency.

Lord George Hamilton made some important remarks regarding military expenditure. He said:

As to the military expenditure Sir Ashley Eden's Commission recommended the abolition of the residental system of military administration as means of saving a million and a quarter. Successive Viceroys sepported this view. Last year the Secretary of State summed up the merits and demerits of the proposal. It was important to notice how

the present system had stood the test of the late war in Egypt. War was, after all, the only thorough test of a military organization, and every military authority in Europe had had to alter its arrangements in consequence of the experience of actual campaigns. Now what were the difficulties which the present treble system had caused during the last few months? The Indian Government had had to perform a very simple operation—viz., to select, equip, and embark 5,000 men for service in Egypt—and if there had been one central authority the duty would have been done with the utmost ease. As things were most enormous strain was put upon the various authorities. There were three separate military authorities in India, so that as soon as the Government began to select recruits for the expedition they had to consult three Governments, three Commanders-in-Chiefs, three adjutant-generals, three quartermaster-generals, three clothing agents, three inspector-generals of ordnance, and a host of minor officials—a necessity which multiplied to a perfectly absurd extent the correspondence with the chief military officers. According to the present system any soldier who passed from one Presidency to another was under the jurisdiction of the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency in which he happened to be. Sir He. Macpherson was sent by the Government of India to superintend the embarcation of goods at Bombay. The consequence was that all communications to him had to be sent from the Government of India to the Government of Bombay, and from the Commander-in-Chief at Calcutta to the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay. This led to the sending of despatches that were often identical with one another, and to the more serious inconvenience of occupying unduly the time of the officials and of delaying the operations. Again, when articles were wanted at Bombay for a Bengal regiment, they had either to be sent for from Bengal, or to be supplied at Bombay, to the great confusion and complication of the accounts. This was absurd enough, but nothing better illustrated the defects of the present system than the fact that a considerable part of the Madras army was at this moment out of the jurisdiction of the Madras Government. Surely it was time to establish a central military authority, and to abolish these anomalies. Objections might, no doubt, be taken to any course that would diminish the importance of the minor presidencies, but those objections were of no consequence compared to the risks involved in the maintenance of the existing state of things. The treble system largely added to our Indian army expenditure, and, in the opinion of many of the most competent authorities, actually endangered our Indian empire. The Government were pledged to retrenchment and reform, and ought now to express definitely their intentions as to the change which he advocated. (Hear, hear.)

We entirely concur. We are, however, surprised to observe that military conservatism is so powerful in England that nothing can be done in the way of military reform in India. Our suggestions, demands, and prayers seem to go for nothing. We have written so much on the subject of retrenchment of expenditure in India that we would not repeat what we have so often said. We will, however, once more invite attention to the series of articles which appeared in this journal on this subject about three years ago.

A DISTRICT OFFICER ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

WE have frequently pointed out in these columns that the practical working of the local self-government scheme will depend entirely on the attitude of the District Officer towards the Local Boards. If the District Officer should encourage the members of the Boards to exercise with independence the new and extended powers which Lord Ripon's scheme proposes to confer on them, every thing will go on well and the measure will really prove an instrument of popular and political education. If, on the other hand, the District Officer should assume an unfriendly attitude towards the Local Boards, the whole experiment will end in failure. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that the District Officer in this country is an autocrat within his jurisdiction. "The Magistrate-Collector," as Sir John Budd Phear, in his *Aryan village in India and Ceylon* pertinently remarks, "is to the people almost a king in his district. His name and authority travels into the remotest corners, though he himself in his cold weather tours can only visit comparatively few spots of it in the year, and, generally, the awe in which a Magistrate or European official of any grade is held by the people, is very great." In a word, the District officer in India is the Lord of all he surveys, and no Native gentleman in the interior, however high his position may be, can afford to act against his wishes. The man who has the temerity to incur the displeasure of the Magistrate-Collector, finds out his mistake soon. Whether the members of the new Local Boards are appointed by election or nomination and whether inside or outside, we must not forget that they will be practically ruled by the District Officer. Then, as a rule European officials do not care for the feelings or wishes of the people. "The Englishman," we again quote Sir John Phear, "is awkward, cold, reserved; his bearing becomes, in the eyes of the native, at any rate, abrupt and peremptory. He knows really next to nothing of the habits, stand-points and modes of thought of the mass of the people, and his position and circumstances too often lead him to entertain the opposite opinion. Want of consideration flows from want of intimacy. In ways of life and in associations which govern his conduct and opinions he is separated by an impassable gulf from the people of the country. He stands upon a platform apart and looks down upon them. Whenever he makes a movement of approach it is with feelings of superiority which cannot be concealed. In most cases he does not care to conceal it. He is self-reliant. All persons around him have to give way to his will in the arrangements which he makes either for business or pastime. Too often, in small matters, their feelings and wishes are needlessly disregarded, simply because they are misapprehended." These considerations which have been so forcibly put by Sir John Phear make it abundantly clear that the local self-government scheme would turn out a positive failure if the District Officers do not sympathise with it heartily and foster it sedulously.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to see what views District officers take of the local self-government policy, and for this reason the report on the subject which Mr. H. Luttman Johnson, Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, has submitted to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, possesses a peculiar interest. Mr. Johnson says:—"The idea of local self-government is not new in this district; indeed, for Bengal generally the statement is correct that the people manage their own affairs more than they do in other provinces. This results from the fact that the land revenue being permanently settled smaller establishments are entertained in comparison with other provinces. It is only in the last ten years that the Government has thought it necessary to interfere in rural police matters, and up to date the people maintained their own police without the help of Government." The germ of self-government, then, exists in the country, and all that is required to make Lord Ripon's policy successful, is to foster and develop that germ. The problem, therefore, is as Mr. Johnson observes, how to improve the present arrangements and it is at a satisfactory solution of this important problem that the local self-Government policy of the present Government of India aims. Mr. Johnson next considers the scheme of the Government of India in two aspects: (1) localisation or decentralization; (2) self-government. He states that he has already given effect to the first part of the scheme and the second portion has not been lost sight of in his district during the last five years. He is disposed to make the census circle the local unit of administration, and he is trying to adopt the census circle as the rural police circle. "I always intended," writes Mr. Johnson, "that the rural police circle should develop within itself some form of local self-government as I have explained on other occasions. If we could combine the rural police circle with the scheme of local self-government, we should probably be successful. Were the rural police circles now in working order we should be in a much better position for giving effect to the scheme of the Government of India than we are." We are of opinion that the circumstances and conditions which make a tract suitable as a unit of local administration will not be found to exist in a smaller local unit than a sub-division. We must have men of intelligence, public spirit and leisure to form the Local Boards, and such men in sufficient number cannot be found in a smaller local unit than a sub-division. Every rural police circle might have a representative on the Sub-divisional local board, who should represent the local wants of circles. Mr. Johnson would have the European settlers in his district largely represented on the Local Boards; but then he doubts whether they will work harmoniously with Natives. "My own opinion is," he observes, "that the day has not yet come when race feeling can be ignored; I accept race feeling as a present fact, as I do any other product of evolution. And I cannot think that European settlers and natives of the country will work together harmoniously. Nevertheless, we make the attempt." The *simple* truth is, that the representatives of the tea interest in Assam who will invariably receive the support of the local authorities will have every thing in their own way, and this we clearly pointed out some little while ago in noticing Mr. Elliott's manifesto on the local self-government scheme. According to Mr. Johnson, it is of little moment who presides at the meetings of the committee, and he is, to our thinking, quite right. We have remarked above that whether the District Officer is appointed Chairman of the local bodies or not, these will be practically ruled by him. Mr. Johnson, however, admits that the province of the District Officer as sub-divisional officer is not compatible with freedom of deliberation and vote. He states that he always "avoided attending committee meetings, because he felt that he overawed the members; and he is prepared to exclude the sub-divisional officials too. This is an important admission for a district officer to make; and we imagine few Magistrates, Collectors or Deputy Commissioners would be disposed to follow Mr. Johnson's example in this respect.

In the concluding portion of his report Mr. Johnson discusses what would be the result of the working of the local self-government scheme. He says:—"I have always been a warm advocate of Local Self-Government, indeed, of Self-Government generally in India; because, I hold that we are not justified in forcing measures on the people against their will. The Government of India "does not expect that things will be better done than they were under the more autocratic system." As we propose to do under the new system, things which the autocratic system was never strong enough in this part of India to attempt, this somewhat pathetic admission does not apply to us. But I think the Government of India might have made other admissions. The Chief Commissioner will see how firmly conservative the various Committees whom I have consulted are: how thoroughly autocratic or at least aristocratic in tone. The Municipal Commissioners would not hear of household suffrage in Sylhet Town. Although I propose to broach a stratum of society which may prove more liberal than the present committee, still the landed interest will largely predominate; proprietors and tenants of land will be almost solely represented. These classes, much as they differ about the division of the profits of the business on which they are engaged, are always Conservative." Mr. Jhonson in fact argues that the Self-Government scheme will prove "ultra-conservative," and that it will probably be the end of the many shemes of reform which philanthropic and liberal Governments and individuals have endeavoured to force upon the people. A sensible man like Mr. Johnson must know that reform, to be permanent, must come from within and not from without; and that unless a reformer can carry the people with him his efforts are sure to end in failure. It cannot be too often borne in mind by administrators in this country that every change is not necesarily an improvement and that the great secret of governing an Oriental people well is to leave them alone as far as possible.

THE NATIVE JUDICIARY.

THE Local Self-Government scheme and the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill have furnished Anglo-Indians with an opportunity to bring charges of inefficiency and corruption against the Native Judiciary. Sir Louis Jackson, who has written to the *Times* denouncing Mr. Ilbert's Bill, does not question the honesty of native Judicial officers; but then he throws doubts on their fitness to exercise satisfactorily the jurisdiction which the measure proposes to confer on them. He says:—"Long observation has shown me that in general native Judges in India, proceeded, in the formation of their judgments, a good deal less on the actual tangible evidence before them than upon their estimate of the probabilities of the case." But a correspondent of the *Pioneer*, who has written a long letter termed *Official*, proceeds much further and charges the whole Native Judiciary with corruption. In decrying the Local Self-Govern-

ment scheme this writer takes for his text Mr. Paul's speech on Mr. Macaulay's Bill delivered in the Bengal Legislative Council. *Official* asks:—"Is it to be imagined that as a general rule these Boards of Natives will be composed of honest and upright men." He then proceeds:—"If that is the character of native, he might well be entrusted with higher judicial powers; but Government knows he has not the aptitude for such higher powers, and refuses to grant them: Placed in a position where all details of work and control of official subordinates must be left much to his own control, it may well be asked whether the ordinary member of a Board will be above taking a consideration from those who apply to him for contracts &c., and if such a system prevails what will be the value of the work performed? * * * The corruption in fact which is shown in the witness-box in India, and destroys the value of evidence, extends to the higher grades of judicial officers, and its existence is too widespread to be denied. The simple truth is, no honesty of the average native can ever be taken on trust. * * * The natives who will be on these Boards are much the same class of men, as the Extra Assistant Commissioners, the Deputy Collectors, Tehsildars and Munsiffs, who are now in Government employ, and no one would dream for a moment of permitting such a class of men to form a District or Municipal Board. Government is, however by its present action placing in authority men of the very same instincts and habits of thought as are the officials referred to above, and the result cannot be so satisfactory as the well-wishers to a true system of Local Self-Government would desire."

That great lover of truth and sincere friend of the people of India, Mr. Allan Hume, has strongly protested in the columns of the *Pioneer* against the charge of a wholesale corruption brought by OFFICIAL. He states that the charge is groundless. "Corruption," writes Mr. Hume "no more extends to the higher grades of *Native* judicial officers than it does to the higher grades of *European* judicial officers, and nothing but ignorance and race prejudice can account for either charge. A more upright body of men than the native Judges of the North-Western Provinces it would be difficult to find, and that although neither their prospects nor their promotion are what men entrusted with such responsible and important functions have it seems to me, a fair claim to receive." If this is true of the North-Western Provinces of which Mr. Hume possesses a thorough personal knowledge, it is truer still of Bengal, where the subordinate judicial and executive services are recruited from a better class of men. It is now too late in the day to question the honesty of Native Judicial officers. There was, no doubt, a time when corruption prevailed generally among the Native Judiciary; but then there was also a time, as Mr. Hume points out, when the European servants of the East Indian Company were a gang of thieves. Vast changes have since taken place, but the correspondent of the *Pioneer* conveniently ignores them so far as Native Judicial Officers are concerned. Nothing but race-prejudice can account for such marvellous ignorance. OFFICIAL must have wilfully shut his eyes to the actual state of things at present. Mr. Hume challenges the anonymous correspondent of the *Pioneer* to come out like a man and in his own name substantiate his accusations. If the correspondent is a gentleman we hope he will accept Mr. Hume's challenge. It is certainly a cowardly act to slander a whole class of deserving public servants from behind a *purdah*, of which a gentleman should be ashamed. Mr. Hume writes: "I have been nearly thirty-five years in India, as an official and a non-official; certainly very few Europeans hear and see so much of natives of all classes as I do. Not only do I know, and in many cases correspond with a considerable number of these higher grade native judicial officers, but during the last seven years I have met and conversed on the subject of the native judiciary with fully fifty Europeans, High Court, Chief Court, and ordinary Judges of the Bengal Presidency, without meeting with one single man who maintained the view (or anything *approaching* to it) so unhesitatingly put forward by your correspondent. Therefore, until he comes forward in his own name and furnishes grounds for believing his knowledge of the facts of the case to be superior to mine, I claim to be considered at least as good a witness as himself, and I most unhesitatingly deny what he avers to be undeniable." If the correspondent of the *Pioneer* does not come forward to substantiate his accusations, the public cannot be blamed for putting him down as a vile slanderer.

As regards Sir Louis Jackson's charge of inefficiency against Native judicial officers, we need not say much. The Judges of the Bengal High Court and even Sir James Stephen himself have testified that the European District Judges are not always superior to the Native Munsiffs and Subordinate Judges in knowledge or ability. Sir James, in his famous minute on the administration of justice in India, says:—"That it cannot by any means be affirmed that an appeal from a subordinate to District Judge is always and usually, an appeal from a worse to a better lawyer. There is, indeed, considerable danger that the difference may be more and more the other way, for the Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs are more and more coming to be men who have received a regular education in one of the three Presidencies." Mr. William Markby, while a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, declared "that the Courts of Appeal in Lower Bengal are very frequently weaker than the courts immediately below them." Sir Richard Couch, the late Chief Justice of Bengal, thought that "appeals from Munsiffs are in most cases heard by a Judge who is not superior in knowledge or ability to the Judge whose decisions are appealed against; in some instances he is inferior." And Sir Richard Garth, the present Chief Justice, has observed that, "If a suitor desires to seek redress from what he considers an unjust decision, he must appeal to a Court which, as a rule, is no stronger than in which he has been defeated." We could multiply such testimonies; but those we have given are enough for our purpose. Sir Louis Jackson who, for nearly 20 years, was a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, cannot be ignorant of the opinions we have extracted above, but in his anxiety to attract the notice of the British public by supporting Sir James Stephen's vehement protests against the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, he has laid aside his Indian experience and come forward to question the fitness of Native Judges and Magistrates to try Englishmen. When made acquainted with the facts of the case, the British public will come to value his opinion at its true worth.

SRADHA CEREMONIES OF THE HINDUS.

WE have had before us for some time past Babu Raj Kumar Sarbadhikari's Tagore Law lectures, 1880. These lectures were on the Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance together with: I—A Description, and an Inquiry into the Origin of, the Sraddha Ceremonies; II.—An account of the Historical Development of the Law of Succession from the Vedic Period to the present time; and III—A Digest of the Text Law and Case-Law bearing on the subject of Inheritance. We regret much that owing to want of leisure we could not notice so long this remarkable volume.

When Babu Raj Kumar Sarbadhikari was elected Tagore Law Professor misgivings were expressed in certain quarters as to whether he would prove equal to his venturesome task. But his worst enemy if he will but read his book cannot deny that he has not only done full justice to the subject, but has performed his task in a way not attempted by many of his predecessors. As a contemporary critic remarks that, "for a very long time, no such intelligent, clear, and masterly exposition of such a difficult branch of Hindu law as inheritance is, has been brought before the public. A far more thorough knowledge of what the true Hindu law on this subject is, will be obtained from reading this book than from wading through all the reports of decided cases that have ever been written." But the volume before us is not merely an exposition of the Sradha Ceremonies of the Hindus, or as the lecturer says, ancestor-worship, which is the key-stone of the Hindu Law of Inheritance. But it is a valuable contribution to the history of the development of Hindu Law of Succession and Inheritance.

Our author points out that ancestor-worship is not exclusively a Hindu passion. He says:

Great importance has been attached by almost every nation to the obsequies of the dead, dictated in the first instance by love and affection, sanctioned afterwards by religious conviction, and moulded into various forms by stubborn social necessity. Funeral customs are associated with a wide variety of sentiments, from gentle and rational sorrow, up to deification of the departed, and we owe to these customs some of the most magnificent fruits of architectural genius and labour. The Pyramids of Egypt, the Castle of St. Angelo, and the Taj of Agrâ speak of undying affection, gratitude, and veneration for those we loved and revered. The temples dedicated to patron saints also bear testimony to the religious care and reverence with which the hallowed memories of the dead were preserved in every part of the world. These tombs and temples are now the honored heirlooms of humanity, and form an essential part of the necessary conditions of civilized existence. They are the visible representations of the inner sentiments of love and respect for those who have left us never to return. Are these not symbols of ancestor-worship? Strictly speaking, they are not so. These grand and magnificent buildings were not in every instance erected by descendants to perpetuate the memory of their beloved ancestor; but the central elements of ancestor-worship can be discerned in the feelings which dictated the erection of these standing monuments of affectionate remembrance.

Abundant evidence can be gathered from historical records to show that ancestor-worship has existed from a very remote period. It existed among the Greeks and the Romans, the ancient Persians and the Egyptians, as well as among the Teutons and the Celts; and it is practised to this day by the modern Chinese and by all pious Hindus. Even the repressive influence of Christianity has not been able to stamp it out in civilized Europe. What are the offerings of flowers upon the graves of friends and relatives and parents, but an indication of the sentiments which originated the solemn institution of ancestor-worship. The decorations of graves and tombstones also point in the same direction. The portraits of dead parents are calculated to excite feelings akin to those which are associated with the worship of ancestors. The dead parents are often figured in the minds as real beings who exercise a beneficial influence over the conduct of their leaving descendants. The dying injunctions of these parents acquire all the force of sacred obligations and the shades of the departed are fancied as following their descendants wherever they go, and however they may be engaged in the various occupations of life. The dead ancestors are considered as guardian Angels, who warn their descendants of dangers to come, and rescue them from perils in which they are involved. The manes among Protestants do not receive divine honors, it is true, but the sentiments with which they are regarded are allied in every respect to those connected with ancestor-worship. The souls of the departed are with them actual spirits, who take a deep interest in all the transactions in which their descendants may be concerned. In short, this belief is nothing more or less than that which is at the root of ancestor-worship.

This is the feeling in Protestant Europe. It takes a much more developed form among Roman Catholics. The chapels over the dead, and the prayers to the dead, are only different shapes of ancestor-worship. When a dead ancestor is thought not to be in purgatory, prayers, we are told, are offered up to them for intercession. A Hindu or a Chinese, does nothing more. The chapels over the dead constantly remind the worshippers of the souls of the departed for whose benefit they have been erected. "If erecting a chapel to the virgin," says Herbert Spencer, "is an act of worship, then the sentiment of worship can not be wholly absent if the erected chapel is over a dead parent." The sanctified remains are there rousing religious sentiments closely related to ancestor-worship.

But this is not all. The custom of feeding the spirits, annually and at other times, affords an indisputable proof of the existence of ancestor-worship among the Catholics of Europe. We refer to the feasts held on all soul's day in various parts of Europe, both among Teutons and Celts. The object of the festival, it is stated, is to alleviate the sufferings of the soul in purgatory, by prayers and almsgiving. The origin of this festival is thus related: "A pilgrim returning from the Holy Land, was compelled by a storm to land on a rock land somewhere between Sicily and Thessalonica. Here he found a hermit, who told him that, among the cliffs of the island, was situated the opening into the under-world through which huge flames ascended, and the groans and cries of souls tormented by evil angels were audible. The hermit also frequently heard the complaints and imprecations of the devils at

the number of souls that were torn from them by the prayers and alms of the pious. The pilgrim acquainted his Abbot with the facts which has come to his knowledge, and the Abbot thereupon appointed the day after "all saints to be kept in his monastery as an annual festival for all souls" This observance is adopted by the whole Catholic world; but the theological account of the origin of the festival cannot conceal the fact that the feast of all souls, in which the spirits of the dead are annually fed, is a relic of an earlier institution, and is now incorporated with Christian rites, and is sanctioned by the canons of the Catholic church. We may remark by the way that the festival of All souls corresponds to the *pitri pinda yajna* of the Hindus.

The above extracts will give the reader some idea of the thoroughness with which our author has performed his task and the very interesting manner in which he has placed a dry and technical subject before the general public. Although not a Brahmin by birth he has brought a fund of learning to bear on this recondite subject of which an erudite Brahmin might well feel proud.

AFFAIRS AT BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 4.

So it seems certain that India is to be deprived of the benefit of Major Baring's financial knowledge and experience. Mr. Gladstone may have his reasons for taking him away from India and posting him to Egypt, but I cannot help thinking that in doing so the Prime Minister has sacrificed the interests of this country: at all events he has scarcely consulted the welfare of its teeming millions. The fact is we in India cannot afford to see snatched away from us a popular Finance Minister at a time when he is in the midst of a most useful career, when after having grasped the real problems of Indian economic administration, he is working his way to find some solutionof the difficulties which beset Indian Finance, and when it may be hoped he may be in a position to place Indian Finance on a satisfactory footing. It is obvious that none can feel a keener interest in the successful prosecution of his measures of reform than he who has devised them. He it is who can best meet the impediments in his way, and clear the difficulties he may encounter at every step. An English financier coming to this country has, for some months at least, a great deal to learn from the officials in this country. If he is a weak man, he becomes wedded to the views and theories of those official coaches who initiate him in mysteries of Indian Finance. His first impressions are often perhaps the last. They become indelibly fixed on his mind. If he is a strong man, he gathers all his knowledge from his official coaches but retains sufficient strength of mind and independence to enable him to see the weak and strong points of India's financial administration. He is thus able to form his own conclusions, and has not to lean on others. And when he has arrived at this stage, it is on all accounts desirable that his career should not be cut off by his sudden transfer to another spheres. Major Baring has shown such eminent fitness for his work in India and has acquired such confidence of the Indian public, that the news of his departure at this particular period has been a subject of general regret in all circles of society where the news is a theme of discussion. His services, it is urged, havebeenpledged to this country for a fixed period of five years, and it is but fair that the country should be permitted to retain such services for at least that period. Why take him away so abruptly from his most useful work? It does not appear that pecuniarily Major Baring is benefited by his transfer to Egypt, since Reuter tells us that he is to get only 4000 a year and extra allowances in Egypt. This does not appear to be more than half his present salary in India. Nor can I suppose for a moment, that monetary considerationseven if tempting, would weigh with him. Can it, then, be a question of political advancement which may be supposed to induce him to give up India for Egypt? I cannot persuade myself to think that that is the motive. There is, it seems to me, no achievement which brings greater renown or wins more fresh laurels to an aspiring soul than the improvement of the finances of India; no high office, after that of the Viceroy in India, which brings its holder into prominence by the public in England and India or which is now likely to lead to political advancement than the Chancellorship of the Indian Exchequer. Before the arrival of Major Baring in India to take charge of the Financial Department, we were treated to system of *bogus* andigits. Public faith in the correctness of Indian Financial Statements was shaken, Major Baring had a difficult task before him on his accession to office, but he brought great natural abilities, and freedom from prejudices so characteristic of Anglo Indian Officials to bear upon current questions, with a singular breadth of view which enabled him to obtain a complete grasp of the matter he had to deal with. The result has been, as we see notable reforms connected with retrenchment of expenditure and remission of taxation. These reforms have upon the whole met with general approval. It may be that the success which has attended his measures in India may have determined the Home Government to select him for the work of extricating Egypt from the slough of despond into which recent events have thrown her. It may be that Mr. Gladstone may have a desire to introduce the experiment of local Self-Government in Egypt which has met with such hearty approval in India, and that no better agency than that of Major Baring could have been sought for in the carrying out of this scheme; or it may be that the influential English capitalists whose stake as Egyptian bondholders is so great that they would not rest satisfied until they had a gentleman like Major Baring to control Egyptian finance. These may be among some of the reasons which have probably influenced Mr. Gladstone in the choice of Major Baring for a successor of Sir E. Malet. But there are cogent reasons on the other side why Major Baring should not be disturbed from his present position. It is useless however to speculate on them, now that the question has been definitely settled. What we are now concerned with is as regards the choice of a successor. Several names have been mentioned, and among them the most prominent are those of Mr. T. C. Hope, and of Sir Auckland Colvin. I have nothing to say against these names. Mr. Hope has distinguished himself by his attention to Indian fisical and economic questions, and the aid he has given to the Government of India in the settlement of many important questions Without the least disrespect to him or to Sir Colvin. I must say my opinion inclines strongly in favour of a financier unconnected with the Indian Civil Service and therefore free from the prejudices of Anglo Indian Official life. I have my reasons for the view I hold. And these reasons I cannot give in more telling words than those of the author of Lord Lawrence's life Mr. Bosworth Smith, in the fascinating biography he has given of perhaps the greatest of India's modern Civil Servants, observes that the tendency of official life—if a man—be not a really great man is to narrow the intellect, to make him take an official view of every thing, to enslave him to the maxims or traditions of some petty clique or some strong minded chief. * * * Things are done on so vast a scale in India. The sphere of a district officer is so wide, the work to be done is so far beyond his utmost energies, he has so many thousands or tensofthousands of dependents and so very few equal or superiors, that it is little to be wondered at, if his district forms his world—a good sized world it is true—but still his world. India, I say, needs a financier whose spirit is imperial, and not provincial, one who can look beyond his own department, and extend his sympathies to the whole Empire. It is just because Major Baring showed he could take imperial views of questions that he made himself acceptable to the public in England and India. And it is because to forward the policy of the present Government of India, we require a financier of imperial views that his selection must be made in England and not from the Indian Civil Service. As I write Reuter confirms my views and flashes the intelligence that the post of the Financial member of the Viceroy's Council is offered to Mr. Courtney but that his acceptance of the post is doubtful. I do not know much of Mr. Courtney beyond the fact that he is a writer of the City or Money articles in the London *Times*. I cannot say that he satisfies the test laid down above, in the case of an Indian Finance Minister. But you will see this much at least that the Home Government prefer to have for a Finance Minister some one out of the Indian Civil Service.

Sir James Fergusson is receiving a chorus of praises from the press of this Presidency for the good sense he has shown in deferring to the wishes of the non-official public in the matter of keeping public time. From the first of this month we are having Bombay, instead of Madras, time for our local time. All Government offices are directed to keep Bombay time. Even the hour for the time-ball on the Flag staff is charged to Bombay time. This restoration of our natural time seems to have greatly pleased the whole of Bombay. I trust this step will be the forerunner of that for the extension of the natural time to the whole of this Presidency. In the Resolution promulgating this occasion in change of time, it is stated that the keeping of Madras time is viewed with satisfaction throughout the districts of this Presidency, I must say that this is not a correct view of the matter. The people in the districts have no greater love for Madras time than those at the Presidency; but the fact is that it is more difficult for people in the districts to make themselves heard before the officials than is the case here. In Bombay we have public bodies like the Chamber of Commerce, the University of Bombay &c who are able to offer independent views of their own and can press them on the attention of Government. Public opinion guided by the public spirit of the citizen is not I must confess, so strong in the districts but I dare say that if the matter were put before the Government in a temperate manner and proper spirit, Sir James Fergusson will show equal liberality in giving up the point. The question is, who will take the lead? Will the *Sarvajanik Sabha* of Poona move in the matter? I leave it to the members to think of it.

It is to be hoped, now that the controversy about Madras time is over in Bombay, that the Government of Bombay will show equal grace and liberality in rescinding the decision by which it refused to bear half the charges connected with the lighting of the Rajabai Tower Clock by electricity. You will remember that this refusal on the part of the Government to defray half the share of the lighting charges (the other half being borne by the Bombay Municipality,) was based on the ground that Madras time was kept by the Tower Clock. As however, Government have now resorted to Bombay time in connection with all the offices in Bombay, it may be supposed that Sir James Fergusson will show equal high mindedness in acceding to bear the moiety of charges connected with the lighting of the Tower Clock by electricity.

Two of our English dailies have raised false issues in respect of the recent appointment of Dr. Dhanji Shaw Nowroji Parakh to the Chair of Midwifery in the Grant MedicalCollege. It was to be expected that the Grant College was an institution where, in the distribution of offices and honor caste had no consideration. Sir James Fergusson showed his freedom from caste prejudice by electing to the vacant Chair a Parsi Gentleman who had eminently qualified himself for instruction in, Obstretric Surgery by a residence in England and a successful examination in that branch of Medical Science. The *Times of India* objects to the appointment on the ground of Dr. Parakh being a Parsi. So it comes to this that being a native is a sin and positive disqualification, no matter how otherwise he may have been qualified for the office. The other paper suggests that however well qualified Dr. Parakh may be for the Chair, he will not be consulted by European ladies in Bombay in serious cases of confinement. But these advocates of the caste of white Brahmins in India have scarcely taken care to enquire, why Dr. Parakh will not be consulted even by European ladies in Bombay, if he is a skilful and successful accoucher? Life, it may be supposed is dearer and more valuable to Europeans than mere race prejudice. European ladies will discard, I am sure, all such puerile ideas if they are but satisfied that the Doctor possesses the requisite Medical skill and that their lives would be safe in his hands. Dr. Parakh is at present employed in the Cyramji Jeejeebhoy Medical School at Poona where his lectures on Obstretric Surgery have given satisfaction. He is also known to have performed many successful operations in that branch. His skill has thus made him very popular at Poona. If so, what is to prevent him from being equally popular in Bombay European Society. Any prejudice which may exist against him in the beginning will soon pass away before successful operations and assured skill.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HEAR that the Board of Directors of the East India Railway Company have recommended the reduction of first class passenger fare from 12 pies to 8 pies per mile and the addition of third class carriages to the mail trains. But the Government of India we are told has disallowed the first proposal on the ground of probable loss of revenue, and the second on the ground of possible inconvenience to first class passengers. We regret the decision of Government.

WITH REFERENCE to the remarks of the *Englishman* on the results of the introduction of the elective system in the towns of Krishnaghur, Burdwan and Serampore, a correspondent requests us to point out that so far as Serampore is concerned the result appears unsatisfactory simply because the property qualifications of voters and commissioners have been unnecessarily raised to a prohibitive degree in spite of strong remonstranecs against such a measure. The minimum qualification for commissioner was fixed at Rs 200 rates and taxes paid per annum, and the same for a voter Rs. 100 paid in like manner. This unreasonable enhancement of qualifications has naturally reduced the number of voters. Out of 14,000 voters some 600 are now qualified to vote, while in Mahesh and Rishra which used to return 3 commissioners, there are not 3 men qualified to be elected. All this had been pointed out by Mr. Tremearne, who was Vice-President of the Serampore Municipality, but the Government would not give up its own hobby.

THE LION PAINTED BY HIMSELF! Mr. Justice Norris it might be remembered had fined an employe of Government for absenting himself as a juror. The absent Juror had excused himself on the ground that under orders of Government he had left for Simla. This matter came in due course before Mr. Justice Norris, who has passed the following orders, we quote the *Statesman*:

If I had accepted excuses similar to Mr. Thompson's, I would have had to excuse no less than 34 Jurors, thereby imposing upon 46 Jurors the duty of trying all the cases of a heavy Sessions.

Mr. Philips will remember there were several cases of importance which necessarily took up some time.

I see no reason why Government as an employer of labour should not be treated in the same way as other employers of labour.

That was my view then and it is my view at the present time but I thought it advisable to consult all my brother Judges.

I am sorry to say that I am one in the minority—11 of my colleages think that the notice of Mr. Thompson's being a Government servant and under Government orders ought to have been attended to.

Consequently being in the minority I remit the fine.

I should like to add, however, that the Government have in their power to omit Government servants from serving on Juries in the same way as other parties are omitted, and I cannot see why they do not use this power, if it be desirable that they should always be at their duties.

Government servants owing to their absence at Simla can thus serve at two Sessions only during the whole year, and it does seem to me hard that both European and Native gentlemen should be taken from their private business and have to act for the six Sessions during the year.

However, under the circumstances, I order the fines to be remitted.

So Mr. Justice Norris acknowledges that he is in the glorious minority of one in this matter. We admire his candour. Would that his Lordship had consulted his colleagues in the Salegram case!

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following letter of Mr. Allan Hume addressed to the *Pioneer*:

SIR,—Your correspondents—Observers I and II—seem to me very strange people. What can they see strange in the expression by native gentlemen of sympathy for Baboo Surendronath? I think any impartial and dispassionate man must sympathise with him. I am sure I do, and most heartily. The best men, native and European, will of course admit that he was very wrong to use the language he did in regard to Mr. Norris, and had he been only rebuked publicly by the Court, or fined a moderate amount, few would have denied that, if the Court had a right to deal summarily with contempts not committed in court nor having reference to a pending case (which seems doubtful), the penalty inflicted had been deserved. But to send an educated man

to jail for an offence, of this nature, in defiance of previous precedents—for an offence, moreover, which had been apologized for, and which had arisen out of the misstatements of others—appears to most men, not blinded by race prejudice an extremely harsh and severe measure, the victim of which becomes necessarily an object of sympathy.

Moreover, a good many persons think that had the offender been an Englishman he would not have been imprisoned, not because they suppose the Court to have shared the local anti-native feeling (though the common people of course believe this to be the fact), but simply because he would have known better how to word his apology, so as to avoid any appearance of giving further offence. That a man should be extra severely punished, simply because in expressing himself in a foreign language in a great hurry (and I, for one, think that more time ought to have been allowed him to prepare his apology,) he did not say exactly the right thing in the right words is, to my mind, a further ground for sympathizing with him.

ALLAN HUME.

We wish all Englishmen could be persuaded to take an equally dispassionate, enlightened, and impartial view of the contempt case.

THE RELIGIOUS SECTS of the Hindus, Part II., is the title of a voluminous work, which that literary veteran Babu Ukhaykumar Dutt has lately presented to the public. Owing to bodily infirmity this distinguished author is leading a life of seclusion, but the publication under notice has taken us by agreeable surprise. The book consists of two volumes, the first of which was published sometime ago and the second volume is now before us. The Introduction alone occupies one-third of the book, the rest consisting of descriptions of the religious sects of the Saiva Sakta, and Sowro and Ganupatya, and appendices. The Introduction gives a learned exposition of the Dursanas and other Hindu philosophical works, of the Ramayana and the Mahabharatha, the Puranas and the Avatars. The appendices contain matters of diversified interest, curious facts and incidents connected with the Hindu sects, and some literary and historical facts and anecdotes, and an interesting description of the various subjects of the Saivas, and of some well-known saints. The concluding portion contains dissertations and discussions as to whether the Vedas maintain the worship of the gods, on the prevalence, of the Hindu mode of medical treatment in Greece, and translation of Sanskrit stories into the Bhootan language and other topics. We need scarcely say that the work is both learned and comprehensive. The researches made throw a flood of light on the text and mark the thoroughly exhaustive spirit in which the enquiry has been conducted. It is well worthy of the high reputation of the scholar and philosopher who has given it birth.

IT MUST BE admitted on all hands that the agitation set on foot by the opponents of Mr. Ilbert's Bill has been remarkable both in extent, and magnitude. In another column we have noticed the opinions of the leading London journals on Lord Ripon's policy. We cull the following extracts from the Provincial press of England given in the last London letter of the *Englishman*:

"The aspect of affairs in our Indian Empire is not improved by the suggestion, for which there seems to be only too good grounds, that, in order to produce a favourable impression at home Lord Ripon's Government resorted to what may be characterised mildly as a policy of concealment."—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*,

"It is unnecessary to comment further on the matter, as anyone can recognise in the circumstances an instance of the blind folly and rash theories which prompted the Government to introduce a measure so well adapted to stimulate our Indian subjects to prejudice, if not revolt. The whole system of legislation which has been carried on in India by the present Government is based upon a non-comprehension of the character of the Native population."—*Glasgow News*.

"The native population of India are now in a more agitated and troubled state than has been experienced since the Sepoy Rebellion. Of course this discontent may subside again, and no tangible ill consequences may ensue to the stability of British dominion or to the permanent welfare of the people. But the fact remains that a most inconsiderate agitation has been fomented. . . . Such has not been the conduct of Lord Ripon and his advisers. They cannot have adequately examined all the bearings of their measure before they launched it on public acceptance."—*Liverpool Courier*.

"From all appearances Lord Ripon is proceeding very successfully in his work of unsettling India. "It would seem indeed to be difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the crisis which Lord Ripon's remarkable policy has created in India."—*Manchester Courier*.

"At once rash and timid, they sow with industry the seeds of national disasters . . . . Just as the landlords of Ireland were plundered to produce peace, and increased discontent was result, so now in their ill-judged efforts for the political advancement of the Indian people they have to all appearance produced the like unhappy consequences."—*Birmingham Daily Gazette*.

"It has long been admitted that Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty is a failure. Few of us, however, expected that to this failure would be added disaster, and disaster of a description appalling in its possibilities."—*North Star*.

"The peace of 250 millions is in peril, and it is in peril, we may add, for no reason more potent than a 'fad' which a sentimental Governor-General has found it impossible, in his feebleness, to resist."—*Derby Mercury*

All this reminds us of Mr. Stouequeler's romantic story of the agitation which led to the abolition of the salt monopoly of the East India Company. Of course we do not see the hands which pull the wires. But Lord Ripon may rest assured that he has the blessing and gratitude of 250 millions of people, whom he is accused of inflaming aaginst the Queen's Government.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of the mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tubes, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prolonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes :—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 9th June, 1883.

Trade in general has continued sluggish but towards the latter end of the fortnight there have been some manifestations of improvement in Exports, owing more to easier rates for tonnage than to favourable advices from European markets.

Piece-goods.—This market continued dull owing to absence of demand from the various centres of trade, proceeded chiefly by the interruption to travelling from the extreme oppressiveness of the weather and until there be sufficient rain all over the country this trade is likely not to revive.

Yearns.—Import kinds have been in less enquiry except B. M. and Kingston 40s whilst low numbers 10s. 12s. and 16s. of country manufactures met with a favourable reception in the hands of dealers and shippers to China and Rangoon even at enhanced rates of anna per lb.

Exports.—There has been more business in this market during the period under review than for sometimes past, in Tea, Oil-seeds, Grain and Jute.

Oil-seed.—Lin had attracted more attention and found buyers but to a moderate extent at slight advanced rates, at 3-11 for 4 per cent. refraction.

Rape at previous rates wanted but being out of stock was not available.

In wheat a fair amount of business has been done at prices as following, viz:

Gungajully	2-9-6	to	2-10
Cawnpore	2-12-6	to	2 13
Delhi	2-15		
Buxar	2-14-6	to	2-14 9

Rice market continues steady and prices moving upwards chiefly for inferior sorts, which are being taken for the continent and coasts.

Jute has been in better demand and prices have been advancing in consequence of the report of the ensuing crop being a much smaller one than of the last.

Tea.—The first sale of tea for the present season held on the 31st of May last met better attention and commanded higher rates than on the same occasion last year, the quality also being superior, it was rather encouraging to all concerned in Tea trade.

MONETARY.

Money continues stringent and there has been no change in the rates of discount on interest both at the local Banks and the Bazar. 8 per cent continues to be the minimum rate of interest at the Bank of Bengal on loans on Government Securities.

Government Securites have rather been depressed and prices dropped to 99-14 for 4 per cent, 104 and nominal for 4½ per cent.

Joint-stock shares have been less active. I. G. S. some favorite Tea and Press shares formed the subjects of transaction.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
Secy. High School Patya, Chittagong	1	9	0
H. Beames Esq., Chinsurah	10	0	0
Krishenjee Bapaji Bal Esq., Bhuswal	13	4	0
Col. M. Millet, Umballa	2	12	0
Sett Dulputbhai Bhagobhai Ahmedabad	13	4	0
Durbhanga Reading Club	20	0	0
Mohamed Mazher, Cuttack	10	0	0
Baboo Gopalchunder Gangooly Allahabad	13	4	0
" Birressur Sen, Ooterparah	3	5	0
" Bepinbehary Bose, Moonshegunge	15	0	0
" Mothooranath Sen, Bankipore	5	0	0
" Kalinath Banerjee, Rajshahye	6	10	0
" Janokynath Mozoomdar, Davigunge	10	0	0
" Chunderbhooson Bose, Motihari	6	10	0
" Womeschunder Banerjee, Musooree	6	10	0
" Ram Taruck Ghose, Dhubri	10	0	0
" Annadaprosad Dutt, Dinagepore	10	0	0
" Taranath Bose, Satkania	6	10	0
" Prosunno Coomar Banerjee, Saidpore	5	0	0
" Deorgadas Chatterjee, Krishnaghur	1	8	0
" Muttylal Bhuttacharjee, Busti	3	5	0
" Monoharylal Shome, Chinsurah	2	0	0
" Tarrucknath Mullick, Bhowanipore	13	4	0
" Samadas Mozoomdar, Sooree	6	10	0
" Tareeny Churn Chatterjee, Nobodeep	13	4	0
" Shumbhoo Chunder Nag, Pubna	13	4	0
" Ashootose Mitra, Bhangore	13	2	0
" Kader Prosunno Lahory, Kassimpore	6	0	0
" Kissory Mohun Chatterjee, Chittagong	13	4	0
" Kader nathGooin, Bankipore	10	0	0
" Ashutose Gupta, Ranchee	6	13	0
" Bhuggobutty Churn Mookerjee, Cattuck	13	4	0
" Jatra Mohun Das Patya, Chittagong	10	0	0
" Doorga Churn Ghose, Chittagong	10	0	0
" Luckhy Narain Chuckerbutty, Burrisaul	5	10	0
" Jogendranath Chaterjee, Marwai *via* Kola	6	10	0
" Joy Chunder Roy Chowdry, Simlagore	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*June* 6, 1883.

General—2nd May—Mr C F Manson, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Sonthal Perghs, on leave, is transfd to Dacca, and to have charge of the Narainguage sub-divn of that dist.

Mr F Grant, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Narainguage, Dacca, is transfd to the Sonthal Perghs, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

26th May—Mr F J Maraden, Chief Presdy Magte, Calcutta, reported his departure from India, on leave, on 11th inst.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Mookerjee, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on special duty, Sarun, leave for twenty-one days.

27th May—Mr W H M Gun, C S, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 12th inst.

28th May—Moulvie Ikram Russool, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Chittagong, is transfd to Burdwan, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr W Heysham (junr), Special Depy Colr, is posted to Hoogly, and is vested with the powers of a Colr, under Act X of 1870, in that dist, for the purpose of acquiring land required for the Tarakessur Railway.

Moulvie Mobaruck Ali, Offg Depy Magte and Colr, Sarun leave for one month, from date he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Bose, Sub-Depy Colr, Julpigoree leave for one month, and ten days, from afternoon of 18th Inst.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Chuckerbutty to act as Sub-Depy Colr, at Julpigoree, during absence of Baboo Dwarka Nath Bose.

Baboo Bhai Baz Sinha, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Sonthal Perghs, was on duty at the sudder station of Bhagulpore from 3rd to 5th Jany, 1883.

Baboo Nadia Chand Dutt, Offg Tehsilder, Khondmals Cuttack is vested with the powers of a Depy Colr.

30th May—Baboo Isser Chunder Mitter, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Howrah, leave for two months and ten days, from date he may be relieved.

Baboo Gour Dass Bysack, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Tumlook, Midnapore, is transfd to Howrah, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Moulvie Syed Anwar Ahmed, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Buxar, Shahabad, leave for fifteen days, from date he may avail himself of it.

1st June—Mr F H B Skrine, Offg Magte and Colr, Bhagulpore, to act as Magte and Colr of Gya, during absence, on deputn, of Mr W Kemble.

Mr H Gillon to act in first grade of Joint Magtes and Depy Colrs at Gya, from date he is relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Magte and Colr of that dist.

2nd June—Mr W C Taylor, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, to have charge of the Khoorda sub-divn of the Pooree dist.

4th June—Baboo Rutton Lal Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Tipperah, leave for one month and twenty-five days, from date he may be relieved.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Mookerjee, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Lohardugga, on leave, is transfd to Tipperah, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Baboo Rajoni Nath Chatterjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Jessore, is transfd to Dacca, and to have charge of the Moonshigunge sub-divn of that dist.

Baboo Bepin Behary Mookerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Moonshigunge, Dacca, is transfd to Jessore, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Police—30th May—Mr H A Coombs, Dist Superdt of Police, Dinagepore, is transfd to the Chittagong Hill Tracts dist.

Mr J B Goad, Dist Suderdt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transfd to Hazaribagh.

Mr E St George Kaye, Asst Superdt of Police, Palamow, Lohardugga, is transfd to Hazaribagh.

Mr H E C Paget, Asst Superdt of Police, is posted to Shahabad.

Mr H Tucker, Offg Asst Superdt of Police, Chumparun, is transfd to Palamow, in Lohardugga.

Mr T C Orr, Offg Asst Superdt of Police, to have tempy charge of the office of Dist Superdt of Police, Hazaribagh, from afternoon of 26th ult till relieved by Mr J B Goad.

Advertisements.

বসু প্রেস।

৩০৯ নং বহুবাজার ষ্ট্রীট হইতে

৩৩ নং বেচুচাটুর্য্যের ষ্ট্রীটে

স্থানান্তরিত হইয়াছে।

জি, সি, বসু এণ্ড কোম্পানি।

Wanted a teacher for the High English school at Patiya in Chittagong. Salary from Rs. 35 to 40, Candidates who have passed F. A. Examination will be preferred. Applications to reach the undersigned on or before the 21st June 1883.

H. Roy,
Secretary, Patiya, Chittagong.

Notice.

Wanted an Overseer for the Sub-Divitional Roads Borpeta on Rs. 75 per mensem. Knowledge of surveying, and levelling essential and practical experience in the work necessary. Applications with testimonials to be forwarded to the undersigned not later than the 21st June next.

Borpeta, Dated the 30th May, 1883. } Chairman L. F. Branch Committee, Borpeta.

WANTED

A clerk in the office of District Engineer at Dibrugarh.

Salary including local allowance Rs. 37-8. Applicants possessing a knowledge of Public Works accounts would receive preference.

Application with copies of testimonials to be submitted to the District Engineer, Dibrugarh.

WANTED.

A second master on salary of Rs. 50 a month for the Dighapatia H. C. E. School. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned.

TARUN C. SARKAR,
Sub-Divisional Officer, Nattore.

Notice.

"Required a loan of Rs. 80,000 at a moderate rate of interest on the security of the Sultangacha Minor's share of Lot Tumlook in Zillah Midnapore. For particulars apply to the Collector of Hooghly."

B. DE,
Covtd. Depy. Collr. in charge.

LEPROSY CURED!

By a well tested and certain course of treatment, never known to fail. For particulars as to terms etcetera apply to—

A. M. care of Printer post paid.

NOTICE.

BABU SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI'S CASE.

The Central Committee, appointed at the 16th of May 1883, request that all subscriptions, raised or to be raised to defray the heavy expenses incurring or to be incurred to obtain an authoritative decision of the important questions, involved in the recent proceedings against Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji, be paid to Babu Norendro Nath Sen, Editor of the *Indian Mirror*, Calcutta, who has kindly consented to act as Honorary Treasurer to the Committee.

All sums, already collected or to be collected, should, without loss of time, be remitted to Babu Norendro Nath Sen, who will duly ackowledge the receipts thereof privately as well as in the columns of the *Indian Mirror*. Those who do not wish to have their names published, will have their remittances acknowledged in any way they please.

M. C. MALLIK
Honorary Secretary to the Committee.

NOTICE.

Wanted a Dewan for 9 ans estate Sherepoor, monthly salary Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 according ot merit. The candidate should be thoroughly versed in English and should possess correct legal knowledge an a good experience in Zemindary affairs. He should be young, active, panistaking and honest. Applications to be forwarded with testimonials to the undersigned.

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২৬ নং কম্বলিটোলা কলিকাতা।

প্রশংসাপত্র।

আমি অতিশয় আহ্লাদ সহকারে প্রকাশ করিতেছি যে, আমার ভূতপূর্ব্ব ছাত্র শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ সংস্কৃত ভাষায় ব্যুৎপন্ন ও স্বকীয় তীক্ষ্ণবুদ্ধি বলে বৈদ্যশাস্ত্রে অতি অল্পকাল মধ্যে বিলক্ষণ প্রবীণ ও পারদর্শী হইয়া উঠিয়াছেন। * * যাঁহাদের সহিত কালীপ্রসন্নের পরিচয় আছে, তাঁহারাই জানেন, কালীপ্রসন্ন কিরূপ অমায়িক ও সত্যপ্রিয় লোক। * * কালীপ্রসন্নের বিশেষ গুণ এই যে, ইনি স্বার্থপর হইয়া কখনই কাহাকে বঞ্চনা করেন না। * * আমার বিশ্বাস যে, যাঁহারা কালীপ্রসন্ন দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করাইবেন, তাঁহারা নিশ্চয়ই অনেক সময়ে উপকার পাইবেন এবং বৈদ্য চিকিৎসার মহিমা অনুভব করিতে পারিবেন।

শ্রীমহেশচন্দ্র ন্যায়রত্ন সংস্কৃত কলেজ।

My dear Kally Prosonno Baboo,

I have much pleasure to testify that I was so much delighted with the conversation I had with you on many occasions regarding the expositions of the principles on which the ancient Hindu Medical System is based. The arguments you brought forward to illustrate the principles were sound. The principle of treatment you adopt in the cure of diseases and the alleviation of suffering is good, and I have had occasion to hear of your success in the treatment of complicated chronic complaints. * * Though you are young, yet sound in your attainments. I have no doubt that, if you pursue the course you have adopted you will be an ornament to your profession.

Yours sincerely

KANNYLALL DAY RAY BAHADOOR.
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শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরত্ন যৎকালে কলিকাতা গবর্ণমেণ্ট সংস্কৃত বিদ্যালয়ে * * অধ্যয়ন করেন, তৎকালে আমি ইহাঁর বুদ্ধির তীক্ষ্ণতা দেখিয়া অতিশয় সন্তুষ্ট হইয়াছিলাম। পরে * * ইনি রীতিমত বৈদ্যক শাস্ত্র অধ্যয়ন করিয়া চিকিৎসা ব্যবসায় আরম্ভ করেন। আমি সকল ব্যক্তির মুখেই সর্ব্বদা ইহাঁর চিকিৎসার প্রতিষ্ঠা শুনিয়া থাকি ৬। ৭ বৎসর হইল ইনি আমার যন্ত্রালয়ে চক্রদত্ত গ্রন্থ মুদ্রাঙ্কিত করিতে আরম্ভ করেন; তৎকালে ঐ গ্রন্থের দুরূহ অংশের যেরূপ ব্যাখ্যা করেন, তাহা দেখিয়া আমি বৈদ্যক গ্রন্থে ইহাঁর অতি উত্তম ব্যুৎপত্তি বিলক্ষণ বুঝিয়াছিলাম। পরে আমার অম্লের পীড়া হওয়াতে ইহাঁ দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করাইয়া আশু প্রতিকার লাভ করি। এক্ষণে যে কোন পীড়া হইলে ইহাঁর নিকট সুব্যবস্থা লইয়া অবিলম্বেই উপশম লাভ করিয়া থাকি। * *

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ত্বদীয়

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আমরা এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিবার জন্য স্থানে স্থানে এজেণ্ট নিযুক্ত করিব, যাঁহারা এজেণ্ট হইতে ইচ্ছা করেন তাঁহারা উপরোক্ত ঠিকানায় আমাদের নিকট আসিলে বা পত্র লিখিলে সমস্ত বিবরণ জানিতে পারিবেন।

পাইকপাড়া নর্শরি।

দ্রব্যগুণতত্ত্ব। চলিত বৈশাখ মাস হইতে এই নামে ১৬ পেজি ২ ফর্ম্মায় বার্ষিক ২৲ টাকা মূল্যে মাসিক পত্রিকা বাহির হইতেছে, অগ্রিম ১৲ টাকা এবং ৩ মাস পরে বাকি টাকা দিতে হইবে। ইহার সুলেখকের মধ্যে প্রসিদ্ধ গঙ্গাপ্রসাদ সেন, রাজ বৈদ্য পেয়ারিমোহন সেন এবং অন্নদাপ্রসাদ সেন বিশেষ সাহায্য করিবেন। ডাক্তারগণের মধ্যে বাবু ভগবানচন্দ্র রুদ্র এম, এ, এম, ডি, এবং অন্য ডাক্তারেরা সাহায্য করিবেন। গ্রহণেচ্ছুকগণ মূল্য ও পত্র আমার নিকট পাঠাইবেন। ডিমাই ২০ পেজে মাসিক পত্রিকা, **কৃষিতত্ত্ব সচিত্র**। ইহা পঞ্চম খণ্ড গত মাঘ হইতে সুরু হইয়াছে, অগ্রিম বার্ষিক মূল্য ৩৷৵০ আনা। উভয় তত্ত্ব একত্তরে লইলে অগ্রিম ৪৷৵০ আনা দিতে হইবে। গত চারি সনের বাঁধান কৃষিতত্ত্বের মূল্য ৪৷৵০ আনা।

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